FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JANUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi Air Force carried out another attack in the Gulf on 10 January, hitting a "large maritime target" near Khark Island "accurately and effectively," the Iraqi military command announced in a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. In Tehran, IRNA accused the Iraqi Air Force of raiding Iranian residential areas in Bakhtaran the previous day, killing or wounding 33 people.

Lebanon

Israeli Position — A majority of ministers now support proposals for a phased Israeli withdrawal to the international border starting soon, IDF radio disclosed in a report on the results of the 10 January inner cabinet meeting on Lebanon. The Cabinet will discuss the package at its forthcoming meeting on 13 January, the radio said, but if an exact time schedule for withdrawal is established, this will not be published. Despite these plans for a unilateral withdrawal, the Israeli military delegation "will probably return to Al-Naqurah on 14 or 17 January, allowing the political process to continue," the radio added. Nevertheless, senior Israeli officials cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* dismissed as "absurd" a Lebanese offer to refer the issue of UNIFIL to the UN Security Council if Israel presents a detailed plan for withdrawal from Lebanon.

Kidnapped Americans — An Islamic Jihad organization spokesman told AP that his group will release the Catholic priest and four other Americans it is holding on condition that all Americans leave Lebanon, Beirut radio reported on 11 January. Meanwhile, 3 persons were killed and 13 injured in an explosion in West Beirut, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Israel

The negotiations with Egypt over Tabah will not take place next week as scheduled because Israel has requested a postponement, since it is expected to be "fully engaged" in debate over the Lebanese issue, IDF radio disclosed. In a separate development, the radio reported that Likud and Alignment ministers have authorized the establishment of six new settlements in Judaea and Samaria by the end of September this year. They are among the 27 settlements due for construction in the next 4 years within the framework of the national unity government, Jerusalem radio noted. However, in remarks cited by *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman contended that the days of the national unity government are numbered since the coalition is "gradually falling apart."

PLO

The PLO rejected Jordan's proposals for settling the Palestinian issue through joint action on the basis of UN Resolution 242, according to a PLO statement cited by the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN*. The paper went on to report that in conversations with Jordanian officials, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi said the PLO would not "fall for the trap" of the Jordanian proposals.

Sudan

A military spokesman reported the destruction of an "outlaw" camp between Upper Nile and Equatoria, Omdurman radio announced. In a separate development, the clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army maintained that Chevron will be confronted with force if it resumes its oil operations.

Afghanistan-Pakistan

A DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman, cited by BAKHTAR, warned that if Pakistan continues its "provocative aggression," DRA security forces will take reciprocal action. Pakistan later denied the DRA charges, describing them as "baseless and mischievous," Karachi radio reported.

Pakistan Internal Affairs

Three more opposition party leaders were arrested in Pakistan, bringing the number of arrests in recent days to 13, Delhi radio reported.

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ICO Statement Condemns Ethiopian Airlift

LD101256 Riyadh SPA in English 1226 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Jeddah, Jan 10 (SPA) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference has condemned the Zionist entity's decision to re-settle Ethiopian Jews, "Falashas," in the occupied Palestine.

In a press statement issued here today by OIC Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada, the organisation expressed its anxiety and dismay over the illegal operation, which exposed the vile intentions of the Zionist entity, which is trying to increase the number of Jews settlers in the occupied Palestine in order to use them for military purposes against the Palestinian and Arab people.

The organisation reaffirmed that the re-settlement of Ethiopian Jews in the occupied Palestine would complicate further the situation and form new obstacles before efforts to secure a just and lasting peace in the region.

It called on all Arab and Islamic governments, the international community, world organisations and the global public opinion to mobilise all its capabilities to force the Zionist entity to stop such practices.

The organisation re-asserted the Islamic nation's full support and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just cause to recover their inalienable rights including the right to exercise self-determination and establish an independent state on their own soil under the sole and legitimate leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

More on Reported PLO Rejection of Jordanian Plan

GF101757 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 10 Jan 85 pp 1, 14

[Fahdal-Rimawi dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpts] The PLO has rejected the Jordanian proposals on joint action for settling the Palestinian issue on the basis of UN Resolution 242 and the principle of "land in return for peace." It also refused the Reagan peace plan and the principle of "deputation and mandate" regarding representation of the Palestinian people. It insisted that they must be represented by an independent delegation at any settlement negotiations according to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their national homeland.

AL-BAYAN has learned that Faruq al-Qaddumi, director of the PLO Political Department, informed Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri of the organization's answer a few days ago following three consecutive meetings between them in Amman.

In private conversation with officials closely associated to Amman, he severely criticized the Jordanian proposals. He said: "The PLO will not fall for the trap of the 'Jordanian initiative' and will not commit political suicide which would end its existence and 20-year struggle." In spite of the fact that the details of the reply will not be published in an official statement until 15 January, *AL-BAYAN* has managed to obtain the main elements of the reply. They are:

1. The PLO Executive Committee rejects joining in the Jordanian settlement plan on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242 as long as it does not refer to the organization and does not recognize the independent identity of the Palestinian people or their right to self-determination in their homeland.

Therefore, in order to make the organization agree to Resolution 242, a special supplement must be issued by the UN Security Council to close the gaps in this resolution and to clearly recognize the Palestinian independent character and right to self-determination.

2. The organization rejects the principle of "deputation and mandate." It insists on the need to recognize the PLO as a main party in the negotiations. The PLO must be represented by its own delegation and not be included in the Jordanian or any other delegation.

3. The PLO Executive Committee rejects the Reagan plan and the joint Palestinian-Jordanian move which is based on it until the U.S. President revamps his plan to include more comprehensive and expanded recognition of the PLO — as the representative of these people and the side which has a right to speak for themselves and to negotiate on their own behalf.

4. The PLO Executive Committee approves of the special Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, of the principle of confederation between the two countries, and of the principle of the joint political move to settle the Palestinian issue in light of the outcome of international efforts.

AL-BAYAN learned that this Palestinian response was formed recently by the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee — where the latter witnessed acute differences in views. These views became united in the end in the formula conveyed to Jordan.

AL-BAYAN learned that King Husayn heard from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Riyadh and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Aqaba similar news pertaining to the need to have Jordanian sympathy for the PLO's conditions by not exerting further pressure on 'Arafat, who suffers from numerous difficulties on Arab and Palestinian levels. King Husayn realized that 'Arafat himself asked King Fahd and the Egyptian president to put pressure on him so he would understandably accept the Palestinian negative response.

Rejection of Proposals Denied

LD111116 Kuwait KUNA in English 1018 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 11 (KUNA) — A senior PLO representative was quoted Friday as denying reports that the organization had turned down King Husayn of Jordan's proposals for a joint regional settlement initiative.

The Kuwait daily *AL-ANBA'* quoted the PLO's Amman representative Najib al-Ahmad as saying that the organization had not given a formal reply to the king's call, made in a speech to the Palestinian National Council (PNC), the PLO's parliament, at its session last November.

The Jordanian monarch had called for joint action between his government and the PLO leadership on the basis of the controversial U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which the Palestinians have repeatedly rejected.

The PLO official reiterated his organization's opposition to the resolution, which while calling for Israeli withdrawal from part of occupied Palestine makes no mention of Palestinian national rights.

But he said that Jordan was "in full accord" with this stance although it viewed the resolution's withdrawal clause as "positive."

"There is, therefore, no dispute between us and Jordan," he said. "Coordination is progressing in various fields and our relations with Jordan are excellent and distinguished," Al-Ahmad noted.

The PLO official was meanwhile quoted as denying other press reports that the United States was urging its allies among Arab states to pressurize the PLO into forming a government-in-exile.

Al-Ahmad commented that the formation of such a body would not, as has been claimed, be capable of overcoming the U.S.'s constant refusal to recognize the PLO or deal with the organization.

Non-recognition was a "joint Israeli-American policy" he said, adding that any problems existing on the issue could best be overcome through an international conference on the question of Palestine.

A Saudi newspaper had quoted American Administration sources as saying that Washington considered the formation of a Palestinian provisional government-in-exile an important prelude to the success of planned U.S. regional settlement moves.

The paper said that Israel Premier Shim'on Peres had encouraged the idea during his recent trip to Washington, and that the issue would form an important part of planned discussions between American officials and a group of visiting Arab leaders expected in the U.S. capital soon.

Salah Khalaf on Three-Stage Assassination Plot

JN101752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has revealed details of the plot to assassinate Palestinian revolution leaders and of the sites of relevant training camps near Damascus.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS* to be published the day after tomorrow, Saturday, Brother Abu Iyad explained that the plot is being implemented in three stages. The first stage deals with the assassination of directors of PLO offices; the second with the assassination of independent figures, whether those who attended the PNC session in Amman or those who took up positions in the PLO, specifically in the Executive Committee or the Central Council; and the third with the Fatah leadership.

The third stage is more difficult for them to achieve. Therefore, they adopted special methods, other than direct assassination, through the use of booby-trapped cars or by resorting to other methods.

Brother Abu Iyad affirmed that the revolution leadership possesses details of the three camps that are situated around Damascus where agent groups are being trained. He said that a higher committee to oversee the assassinations has been established. Abu Iyad said that this committee began its earnest work before the convocation of the recent PNC. He said that the Syrian and Libyan Embassies provide these groups with arms anywhere they go by exploiting diplomatic immunity and diplomatic pouches.

In another development, Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, affirmed that prior to the convocation of the PNC, it was agreed to adopt one policy, not two policies, regarding Jordan. He said that this applies to all political actions whose outcome will be the attainment of an independent Palestinian state, our people's right to self-determination, and their right to return.

On Palestinian-Soviet relations, Brother Abu Iyad said that these relations are strong and that contacts between the two sides are continuing. He indicated that another Fatah delegation will visit Moscow in March and that this confirms that Palestinian- Soviet relations are excellent.

On the dispute between the Syrian regime and the PLO, Brother Abu Iyad said that by striking at the PLO and by rejecting the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, Syria is serving U.S. and Zionist policies in the region. He added that the Damascus rulers were the ones who severed relations and that they do not want to form any relationship with the current PLO leadership because they want a special kind of leadership — a mercenary leadership that obeys their orders. He said that as long as Damascus continues to adopt this stand, the position toward Damascus will be one of total estrangement.

PLO Brigadier, Aide Die in Sudan 6 Jan

JN101721 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The PLO and Fatah announce to our Palestinian and Arab masses the martyrdom of Brigadier Jum'ah Misbah Isma'il, also known as Abu Hani, commander of the steadfast Beirut forces in Sudan, member of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution forces, and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. He was martyred on Sunday, 6 January 1985, while carrying out his national duty in Sudan, along with his aide, martyr Warrant Officer Sulayman Abu al-'Ula.

DFLP's Hawatimah Calls for Unifying PNC Session

JN110618 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] In Damascus, Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has appealed to all Palestinian sides to begin a dialogue aimed at holding a unifying

session of the PNC based on the 16th PNC session's resolutions and the Aden-Algiers agreement between the Fatah Central Committee and the Palestine Democratic Alliance.

Hawatimah added: The 17th PNC session which was held in Amman did not solve anything, as the Fatah Central Committee members themselves admit. He added that it is impossible to leave the PLO crisis suspended while U.S.-Israeli and Egyptian-Jordanian plots are being hatched. Hawatimah rejected King Husayn's principle of territory in exchange for peace and condemned all secessionist proposals, whether they are made by the Fatah movement, the National Alliance, or the Democratic Alliance of which the DFLP is a member.

Resistance Attacks Israelis in S. Lebanon

JN101811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men launched a machine gun and rocket attack yesterday against a Zionist military position near Jazzin in occupied southern Lebanon. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The resistance men also set off high-explosive, remote-controlled charges as a Zionist military patrol was passing on the Mazra'at al-Bayda road in the Al-Nabatiyah area. One Zionist half-track was destroyed and another was damaged and all of the occupants were either killed or injured.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two operations, but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said that his forces immediately carried out an extensive search and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of collaborating with the resistance men who withdrew safely to base.

World Islamic League Council Issues Statement

PM101433 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 4 Jan 85 p 2

[Ahmad 'Amir Sa'd report: "World Islamic League Constituent Council Concludes its 26th Session and Issues its Resolutions, Recommendations"]

[Text] Mecca — The final meeting of the 26th session of the World Islamic League Constituent Council was held yesterday morning at the World Islamic League headquarters in Mecca. The session, which was held during the period 7-12 Rabi' al-Akhar 1405 Hegira [29 January 1984-3 January 1985], was chaired by His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Baz and attended by the League's secretary general and all members.

The Council's final meeting began yesterday with a Koran recital by Shaykh Mustafa al-Rahwan, followed by the reading of resolutions and recommendations. The Council then issued a press statement on what went on during the session including the resolutions and recommendations.

'UKAZ publishes here below the text of the press statement which the Council issued at the end of its meeting:

Praise be to God of the universe and prayers and blessings be upon the most noble of all messengers, his family, and his companions:

In the sacred precinct of God's holy house, in the vicinity of the holy Ka'bah, in an atmosphere saturated with the spirit of faith, and proceeding from the lofty objectives which the World Islamic League adopts in communicating and disseminating God's word throughout the world, in defending the Islamic causes with a view to achieving their interests and aspirations and solving their problems — in this virtuous spiritual atmosphere the World Islamic League Constituent Council held its 26th session in the grand hall in the League's headquarters during the period 7-12 Rabi' al-Akhar 1405, corresponding to 29 December 1984-3 January 1985.

In the light of the meetings held during this session, the Council believes that every move to deal with Islamic issues or to raise standards for the peoples must be governed by the correct Islamic creed and aimed at obeying God and abiding by His laws since the divergence of ideas and principles inevitably leads to pursuing different paths and the dispersion of efforts.

God truly said: "This is my straight path, follow it." Do not follow different paths for they will lead you astray from His path. This He has ordered you.

It is obvious that confronting problems of destiny in a decisive manner can only be achieved through the adoption of a single stand by the Islamic countries and the exploitation of all the resources and potentials in accordance with a sound plan based on the principle of loyalty to the faith and not to transient interests or various ideological affiliations that are not related to the Muslims' convictions and conscience.

Therefore, the Constituent Council of the World Islamic League appeals to all Muslims — rulers, peoples, and institutions — to devote great attention to supporting these principles and enabling the creed to play its constructive role in strengthening the resolve of Muslims, directing their aspirations toward real unity, and preparing their spirits to accept the onus of sacrifice for the sake of upholding Islam and Muslim causes.

The Constituent Council believes that the seriousness of the present situation in the Islamic world dictates the spreading of a new spirit of faith and manliness among the young people and directing them toward the lofty ideals which the Islamic creed defines so that the new generations will not fall prey to the wave of corruption and decay that is sweeping the world today and which makes it incumbent upon us to lay down serious and firm plans to confront these dangers.

At its present session the Constituent Council discussed a number of issues and problems on its agenda, foremost of which were:

The question of Jerusalem and Palestine.
The question of mujahidin in Afghanistan.
The problems of Islamic minorities in the world.
General ideological and cultural issues.
The confrontation of anti-Islamic currents.

The session meetings were opened with a recital from the holy Koran. The opening speech was then delivered by Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, member of the Council, on behalf of Shayk 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abdallah ibn Baz, the Council chairman, expressing the Council's thanks and appreciation to the servant of the two holy places, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and to his loyal crown prince for their continuing support for Islamic action in various parts of the world. He stressed that the Maldives people will spare no effort to achieve the League's objectives and to shoulder their responsibility in full as a Muslim people.

The Council received a response telegram from the servant of the two holy places to the Council's telegram in which his majesty thanked the Council and all the members participating in the session. He affirmed that what the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is doing in the way of supporting Islamic causes is dictated to it by its duty of serving Islam and complying with its teachings.

The council also received a similar telegram from His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The Council, through the committees set up by it, studied topics on its agenda. These committees were:

The Jurisprudence and Cultural Committee;
The Political Committee;
The General Committee;
The Financial and Administrative Committee;

The Council also reviewed the annual report submitted by the League's secretary general, Dr 'Abdallah 'Umar Nasir, regarding the achievements during the last year in following up the dissemination of the Islamic call.

With regard to the problem of Palestine and Jerusalem, the Council appealed to Muslim world leaders to coordinate their efforts and devote their resources for the sake of Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa mosque, and the occupied territories. The Council denounced the barbaric repressive measures which Israel adopts against the Palestinian people.

It called upon the governments and world organizations to bring pressure to bear on the U.S. Administration in order to stop its massive military aid to Israel.

The Council appealed to resistance factions to unite their ranks and warned against the squandering of their efforts in irrelevant battles that serve only enemy plans.

The Council expressed its deep appreciation for the resistance men in southern Lebanon for their steadfastness and sacrifices and urged the entire Islamic world to take their side.

The Council stressed the danger of the continuing Iraq-Iran war to the Gulf region and to the Islamic world as a whole and called on the two combatant neighbors to respond to good offices being put to them in order to halt this war. The Council recommended the setting up of a committee consisting of ulemas and thinkers from the Islamic world in order to mediate between the two countries.

With regard to the question of mujahidin in Afghanistan, the Council hailed their continuous struggle against Soviet occupation forces and urged Islamic governments that have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union to bring pressure to bear for the withdrawal of the aggressive Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

The Council also condemned the use by the invading Soviet forces of internationally banned chemical weapons against the Muslim people of Afghanistan and urged everyone to denounce these barbaric crimes. It also urged all the jihad factions to operate within the framework of the Islamic Union of the Mujahidin of Afghanistan in order to expel and resist the invaders. The Council recommended giving aid to the Afghan evacuees in the health, education, and social fields.

The Council studied the conditions of Islamic minorities in the world and recommended that further efforts be made in order to care for their affairs and to give attention to the pressures to which they are being subjected.

The Council called for serious and studied action to support these Islamic minorities at the popular and government levels politically, culturally, and socially so that they may obtain their human and religious rights.

The Council welcomed the decision by the Turkish and Greek sides in Cyprus and considered that the UN-sponsored meeting to be held on 17 January as a positive step toward solving the problem on the basis of establishing a federation including both sides.

The Council called for the more frequent organization of seminars for the training of imams and preachers among Islamic minorities and for supplying them with Korans, books, and translations of commentaries on the Koran in their own languages, as well as increasing school grants to their children. The Council also called on Islamic governments and organizations and on the Red Crescent institutions to give urgent aid to the victims of famine in Africa and praised the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's efforts in this field.

The council warned against infiltration by subversive currents and atheistic doctrines in Islamic societies and called for the need to coordinate efforts to confront these currents and expose their falsehoods and misrepresentations. The Council also approved the major topic of its 27th session which, God willing, should be "The Islamic Call in the World and the Conditions and Levels of Preachers throughout the World." The council has charged its members to submit comprehensive studies on this subject.

The council unanimously elected their highnesses, their eminence, and their excellencies the following members:

Salih ibn Muhammad al-Luhaydan;
'Abd al-'Aziz Ahmad al-Rifa'i
'Abd al-Rahman Hamzah al-Marzuqi;
'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Abu Ghaddah;
Muhammad 'Abdallah Salim;
Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani;
Muhammad 'Umar Tawfiq.

Arabsat Launchings Scheduled for February, May
JN101147 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 10-16 Jan 85 pp 11-12

[By Ibtisam Dababneh, *STAR* staff writer]

[Excerpt] Amman — It will be the beginning of telecommunications in Jordan when the first generation of the Arabsat is fired into space on an Ariane rocket from the launching pad at Kora Island in French Guyana, early next month. Also next month will open another chapter when a project for introducing a mobile telephone system is inaugurated by the end of February, 1985.

According to Minister of Telecommunications Dr Muhammad 'Addub az-Zabin, the satellite has been airlifted to Koro Island, French Guyana, for final preparation and launching on an Ariane rocket under the supervision of the European Space Agency, E.S.A.

Speaking to the *STAR* in an interview, he added that immediately after launching, the satellite will undergo a comprehensive testing for a duration of about six weeks and after that it will be ready for commercial operation by the end of March 1985.

The second satellite is planned to be launched by the U.S. space shuttle in May 1985, as a backup in space after it has undergone all major tests.

As far as the services to be offered by Arabsat are concerned, Az-Zabin said, the Arabsat can be used for all communication services, on a large scale, and will meet all requirements of the telecommunication networks such as telephone, telegraph, telex and data services between all the Arab League members, apart from providing a television network.

Other service, Dr az-Zabin added, is to provide domestic services according to the need for both TV and telephone as an alternative or back up to the domestic terrestrial or cable network with a cost effective manner and with a short time of implementation.

Besides, the Arabsat will provide a community TV channel where transmission can be received directly by small dish earth station "3 meter" for promoting culture, education and information among Arab countries. It will also provide new advanced services such as high speed data, teleconferencing service, telemail and facsimile.

Dr az-Zabin has plans to visit Tunis this month where he will confer with Arab League secretary General Mr Chedli Klibi and discuss various matters pertaining to the Arabsat.

About the security arrangements of the Arabsat, the Minister of Communications explained to the *STAR* that a number of procedures and security precautions have been adopted so as to avoid any technical and operational problems connected with the security of Arabsat. These are a number of control stations which have been set up in Riyadh supported by another control station in Tunisia as a substitte to the first station.

Moreover, a code has been adopted in order to restrict functioning only between the Arab control stations and the Arabsat and to prevent it from taking any orders that are not issued by Arab control earth stations. As a precautionary measure, a second satellite is set for launching in May 1985 to function as a back-up to the Arabsat, while a third satellite, now under construction, will be reserved for launching into orbit in the event of non-functioning of any of the satellites.

The launching methods have been diversified as a security measure. While the first generation of the Arabsat is launched on an Ariane rocket under the supervision of the European Space Agency, the second will be launched on a space shuttle of the United States. Also, a six month's gap will be maintained between the first and second launching as a precaution to any unforeseen technical errors.

Apart from the above, the Arabsat has been insured for 180 days starting from the moment of its launching, which will cover costs of the Arabsat and its launching operations in case of any failure of the satellite itself after launching or that is caused by the fault of launching vehicle.

The Israeli telecommunications department expressed its intention to launch a satellite in 1986 located 4 degrees from Arabsat. It will be covering Arab area, Mediterranean basin to use the same frequencies used by Arabsat, and hence there could be disturbance and interference in the functioning of the Arabsat. An official request has therefore been submitted to the International Communications Federations and the Arabsat administration have taken countermeasures.

Arab administrations, the Arab Communications Union and Arabsat Corporation have made technical studies which showed that Arabsat will be affected by interference and disturbance of Israeli satellite. Considering this, the Arab administrations have brought these facts before the International Frequencies Recording Board (IFRB).

Arab administrations, according to a decision taken by Arab League Council, have informed IFRB to empower Saudi Arabia, the headquarter of Arabsat, to deal with the Israeli satellite reactions. However, International Communication Federation together with IFRB will play a middle man's role to coordinate between Arabsat and Israeli satellite. This basically requires a modification in technical specifications and operational capabilites of Israeli satellite. According to the procedures laid down in the International Radio Regulations to decrease disturbance to the maximum, the Arabsat will be ahead of the Israeli satellite in the official registrations stages in its position in the orbit, and therefore the Israeli administration should make necessary technical and operating modifications to its satellite adhering to the international regulations.

APS Comments on Hardline OPEC Policy

LD102137 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Algiers, 10 Jan (APS) — Ten days after the OPEC meeting, whose results are debatable, events vindicate the members who called for firmness and alertness. The price of petroleum in the international markets is decreasing or remaining the same in spite of the unprecedented cold wave which is spreading over the Northern Hemisphere. Consequently, this proves the deterioration of the market position and the intention of the opposition to OPEC to demolish the current price structure, and, thereby, the organization itself, which is facing huge difficulties.

The OPEC ministers, who met to try to combat external aggression and establish a reconciliation among themselves after a difficult period characterized by chronic disarray, at a time when they revived legitimate hopes, failed where they should have worked to impose discipline and credibility.

The necessities of mutual solidarity and support demand giving every OPEC member country the chance to reach the international market with the greatest chance of success. But the [words indistinct] in a deteriorating market and "good behavior" of every country cannot be achieved without a fair solution to the problem of prices, and a scientific perception of respect for joint commitments.

A pricing system which determines the price of a crude oil according to its quality, in a market characterized by extraordinary weakness in some circumstances, does not meet the realities of the petroleum trade.

The price of heavy crude, which did not increase sufficiently, is still low in the official ladder of prices, and is also still competing with light crude whose price has gone up in comparison with the demand, which favors the heavy crude, the front line for protecting the mark price of oil.

It is known that these were the only measures that could satisfy all negotiating sides because, although they favors some, they do not contradict the interests of the others.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage of Visit of Britain's Luce

Received by Foreign Minister
GF101233 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, held official talks here this morning.

It was learned that the Bahraini and British sides reviewed bilateral relations and the means to bolster them. The two sides also discussed the current situation in the Gulf region and the Iraq-Iran war, in addition to Mideast developments, other international issues, and the British and EEC stand on these issues.

Received by Amir 10 Jan
GF101853 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — The amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received in Manama today Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his delegation who are currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister.

The British minister arrived in Manama earlier today on a visit to Bahrain that will last several days.

Iranian Official Departs Bahrain for Kuwait
GF101800 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, Jan 10, (WAKH) — Iranian Assistant Foreign Minister for Administrative Affairs Mohammad 'Arab left here today for Kuwait after a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of a regional tour.

The Iranian official delivered a message to Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

Amir Meets With Iraqi Ambassador
GF110830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 11 Jan (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah received here today Iraqi Ambassador to Bahrain Thabit Nu'man al-'Ani. Bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest were reviewed during the meeting.

Amir Receives Message From Saudi King
GF110832 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0742 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 11 Jan (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi delivered the message during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain today.

Following the meeting, the Saudi ambassador stated that the message deals with issues of mutual interest.

Prime Minister Returns From European Visit
GF110500 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2020 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, returned to Manama from Europe tonight after a private visit that lasted for several days.

His highness the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, led the delegation which received the prime minister on arrival. The prime minister was also received by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; ministers; and a number of officials.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on 'Errors' in U.S. Policy
GF110820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 11 Jan (WAKH) — In Manama, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* said U.S. policy hardly overcomes one error when it makes another which in turn leads to the unending failure of the U.S. stance in the region. U.S. policy was based on a faulty beginning and for that reason it is doomed to failure, unless that beginning is radically mended.

The paper said that the crisis of U.S. policy lies in the pledge that Washington gave to Israel not to negotiate with or recognize the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people before the PLO recognizes Israel.

The paper said that this crisis has linked the policy of the United States — which is a superpower that must protect world peace and security — to an aggressive state that occupies the territories of the Arab peoples, using tyrannical force, massacres, and the expulsion of people from their land. Thus, the United States has constricted the scope of its movement in the Middle East, which puts it in an irresponsible light.

The paper underscored this irresponsibility by pointing to U.S. efforts to form a Palestinian government in exile — as an alternative to the PLO — in order to negotiate a settlement. It said the aim is not to achieve a just settlement, but a futile attempt to formulate a settlement which suits the identity and mood of the two parties in the strategic alliance and to rid U.S. policy of its crisis.

The paper emphasized these efforts reflect Washington's strategic shortsightedness and its failure to note that the PLO — despite the internal and external problems — remains the sole representative of the Palestinian people and that nothing will save Washington from its crisis except to deal with the historical facts of the situation which cannot be easily changed to suit U.S. policy.

PDRY

Minister Returns From USSR; Agreement Signed

GF101900 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of industry, today returned to Aden from Moscow where he signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Ba Jammal described it as the most important agreement signed between the two countries. He said that the agreement involves various fields, including the augmentation of 135 megawatt of electric power generated by the electrothermal power station and the second stage of oil exploration works in the Shabwa region.

He said that the agreement also covers the cost of constructing an integrated system for state farms, including the introduction of dairy products; the development of irrigation installations and arboretums; and plans concerning the expansion of agricultural areas until 1990. He pointed out that the agreement covers Soviet aid for the PDRY in building a commercial dock in the northern section of the port of Aden, and for research work at the fish factory in Mukalla.

Ba Jammal said that they also have agreed on contracts for assessing the geological and economic values of the gold mines in the (Majri) Valley in Hadramawt. It is worth noting that these agreements and protocols stemmed from the visit of Chairman 'Ali to Moscow.

Chairman Receives GDR Construction Minister

GF101612 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at his office Comrade Wolfgang Junker, member of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] and minister of construction of the GDR.

Comrade Junker handed Chairman 'Ali a message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council. During the meeting, the two sides discussed a number of issues concerning cooperation and exchange of expertise in the construction field between our country and the GDR.

Chairman 'Ali expressed his appreciation for the various types of aid and support given to the PDRY by the GDR, especially in the fields of construction and the training of cadres. He mentioned his recent visit to the GDR and his discussions with Comrade Erich Honecker. He expressed his satisfaction over the level of bilateral relations.

Chairman 'Ali stressed the importance of bolstering and developing bilateral relations in the interest of the two parties and peoples of the two friendly countries based on the friendship and cooperation treaty, which was signed by the two countries on the basis of common goals.

Comrade Junker expressed his party and government's concern for developing the existing cooperation relations between the two friendly countries. He stressed the importance of developing relations in various fields, especially in construction and the training of cadres.

Also present at the meeting were: Anis Hasan Yahya, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Central Committee member and minister of installations.

Briefs

Hospital Agreement With PRC — This morning an agreement worth 2.9 million dinars was signed by the director of the Kuwait Office in Aden and a PRC contracting company. The money will be used to construct a central hospital in Lahj. [Summary][*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jan 85 GF*]

YAR

Yemeni Foreign Policy Committee Issues Statement

GF101816 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 85

["Text" of press statement issued by the joint Yemeni Foreign Policy Committee at the conclusion of its first session in Sanaa 10 January]

[Text] In a fraternal and responsible atmosphere, and in light of the wise directives of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, the joint Foreign Policy Committee in both parts of the homeland held its first session for 1985 in Sanaa from 8 to 10 January under the chairmanship of Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister in the southern part of the homeland, and Ahmad al-'Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary in the northern part of the homeland.

During this session the joint Foreign Policy Committee resumed discussions of the coordination and cooperation between the two

foreign ministries of both parts of the homeland in light of the results of the work of the Supreme Yemeni Council during its first, second, and third sessions at the last meeting in Aden.

Accordingly, the committee of both foreign ministries has approved the exchange of experiences and coordination between these administrations according to their field of specialization, and to study, approve, and implement the results in order to set up policies which will serve the interests of the Yemeni citizen abroad and to strengthen the Yemeni role and status in the Arab and international arena.

Brothers Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah and Ahmad Muhammad al-'Iryani have expressed their extreme satisfaction over the positive results achieved at this session and for the loyal efforts exerted by brother members of the joint committee during the meeting. They affirmed that the positive results will add more to the committee's previous successes in all work allocated to it.

Al-Majid Remarks on U.S.-Soviet Talks in Geneva

NC101526 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt considers the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States a constructive step and a good sign toward reducing international tension. He added: We hope that the talks between the two superpowers will continue during the coming weeks.

These remarks were made during the talks that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held today with U.S. envoy Mark Palmer, who arrived in Cairo today. The U.S. envoy said he explained to the foreign minister the results of the talks held by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy

PM101340 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 8 Jan 85 p 12

[Kamil Zuhayri article: "Through the Keyhole"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan is still committed to the letter he sent to Menahem Begin in April 1982. I gave the details of that letter and have quoted it verbatim in my column several times in the past, and I warned against wishful thinking and habitual lies and prevarication. Reagan has pledged to continue to refuse to recognize the PLO and to maintain Israel's qualitative and quantitative superiority over the Arabs. Kissinger's 1975 promise to Israel that the United States would not recognize the PLO still stands. The United States is still monopolizing peace efforts. Both the United States and Israel have rejected UN resolutions and the idea of an international conference because they do not want Soviet or even European involvement. They want peace to be a U.S. monopoly in the interest of Israel at the expense of the Arabs.

The 1982 Lebanon war proved that the United States imposes on the Arabs severe preconditions for the commencement of any peace negotiations, and at the same time does not commit Israel to refrain from war and in fact gives it freedom to wage war. That happened in Israel's 1978 war against Lebanon while the peace negotiations with Egypt were in progress. Then in 1982 a war was launched to expel the PLO from Lebanon and destroy its military power.

In the 20 years since its birth in 1964, the PLO has never been more moderate than it is now. Some circles used to advise the Palestinians to get rid of the radical, leftist, or extremist wing and to dissociate themselves from the PFLP, the DFLP, and the groups which hijacked planes, and so be well-behaved. The PLO has never been more well-behaved than during its recent meeting in Amman. For the first time in its history, it met after the dissension or absence of one-third of PNC members. After the November 1984 meetings the situation deteriorated with the assassination of Executive Committee member Al-Qawasimah and the attempt on the life of Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim.

The fiercer the conflict between the PLO moderates and radicals, the more efforts are made to destroy the PLO's political role. The more moderate the Palestinians are, the more extremist the Israelis become, and the more support they get from the United States. Throughout years of opposition to the governments of Begin and Shamir, Shimon Peres always upheld the slogan "land in return for peace," but as soon as the Arab moderates raised that slogan, Peres abandoned and denied it.

Some are advising the moderates to be more moderate and claim that too much pressure on Peres would weaken him internally which could lead to the downfall of the coalition government and new elections which would bring to power Ariel Sharon, the most extremist of them all.

The radicals are saying that the moderates are being too nice, while the moderates claim that the radicals are going to extremes in their attempt to upstage the others. On the other hand, the two allies, Israel and the United States, maintain their strategic alliance and their position of no return to the 1967 borders, no recognition of the PLO, and no Palestinian state. They have no objection to negotiations provided the United States monopolizes peace and Israel monopolizes war.

Transport Agreement Signed With Jordan

PM101620 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 10 Jan 85 p 8

[Ahmad 'Ismat report: "Jordanian Transport Minister Concludes Talks in Cairo; Cairo-Amman Bus Route"]

[Text] It has been decided to operate a bus route between Amman and Cairo for the first time. The bus trip takes 15 hours and passes via Suez, using ferries between the ports of Nuwaybi' and Aqaba. It has also been decided to set up an overland transport company to transport goods and agricultural products between the two countries.

This was announced in the final statement at the end of official talks between Minister of Communications and Transport Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli and Jordanian Minister of Transport Farhi 'Ubayd. It has been agreed to operate the new overland route between the two countries as soon as work on the new Nuwaybi' port is completed, thus establishing a land and sea link between the Mashriq on one hand, and Egypt, Africa, and the Arab Maghreb on the other, for the first time since 1948.

The two ministers signed a maritime transport agreement between Egypt and Jordan under which facilities will be provided to ships in the ports of both countries and procedures will be simplified so as to activate trade between them.

Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli said that cooperation between the two countries will be extended to include technical training in specialized railroad, maritime transport, and port centers to provide technical skills for both countries.

The Jordanian minister said that plans to strengthen transport between the two countries serve the strategy of strengthening ties between Jordan and Egypt and the rest of the Arab and African

countries, ties which President Mubarak and King Husayn endorsed to serve the Arab nation and Arab citizens, and to consolidate economic ties in the fields of overland and maritime transport and tourism.

Ghali Visits France, Meets With Dumas

For Cairo MENA and Paris coverage of the visit to France by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and his meeting with French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas, see the France section of the 11 January Western Europe

DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Prime Minister 'Ali on Recent Economic Decisions

NC102045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that there will be no going back on Egypt's open-door policy and business incentives in Egypt, adding that foreign banks will not be nationalized.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the prime minister pointed out that no restrictions are implied in the recent economic decisions. Those decisions, he noted, were made when the government noticed a shortage of foreign currency in the Egyptian market, accompanied by an unprecedented and abrupt rise of the dollar — a matter which has crippled business, particularly imports, and has involved a decline of the Egyptian pound. The government, he said, has taken these measures to replenish the reserve of foreign currencies. Everyone will have the right to make dollar deposits without being asked about their source, thus raising the banks' reserves of such deposits.

The prime minister added that the recent economic decisions are also aimed at defending the Egyptian pound. Any rise in the price of foreign currencies reflects on the Egyptian consumer, since we import twice as much as we export. A rise in the dollar reflects badly on Egyptian consumers.

These decisions, 'Ali said, are also meant to curb the role of the black market currency dealers whose activities have adversely affected the economy.

'Armed Communist Organization' Members Sentenced

NC101548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) — The State Supreme Security Court, under the chairmanship of Councellor 'Abd al-Salam Hamid, has passed sentences on 16 members of the Armed Communist Organization. The court sentenced three defendants, Ahmad Sayf al-Islam 'Abd al-Tah, Ahmad 'Abd al-Jawad al-Tuni, and 'Abd al-Hadi 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad, to 5 years in prison.

The court sentenced Mujahid Muhammad Mujahid, Zuhayr Rushdi 'Abd al-Baqi, and Samir 'Abd al-'Aziz Munaysi to 3 years in prison. The remaining 10 defendants were found innocent.

Explaining the sentences, the court noted that three defendants were sentenced to 5 years for the crimes of possessing and procuring explosives and ammunition, and three others were sentenced to 3 years for the crime of procuring firearms [passage indistinct].

Communique Confirms Air Strike on Maritime Target

JN101738 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Communique No 1,707 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 January 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With an inflexible Iraqi determination and the will to continue scoring victories over the forces of evil, aggression, and backwardness, our valiant Armed Forces continue their activities in the operational sectors. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Destructive Iraqi blows continue to be dealt to maritime targets which try to enter the exclusion zone, and our valiant Armed Forces daily reaffirm their decisive superiority and their high capability in continuing to tighten the siege on all Iranian ports.

With God's help and splendid success, an air strike was carried out today against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1100 [0800 GMT] today.

The target was accurately and effectively hit and all our valiant planes returned safely to base after accomplishing their mission, praise be to God.

2. With capability and determination, one of our forward units raided an enemy position in the northern sector of the battlefield and opened fire on the enemy position, killing 15, wounding others, and inflicting on the enemy other losses in equipment and military hardware. The raiding unit returned safely to base.

3. With intensive fire, our forward units in the central sector of the battlefield dealt effective blows to enemy positions, inflicting on the enemy losses in life and equipment. In another area, one enemy soldier was killed and two vehicles were damaged.

4. Enemy targets opposite one of our unit's positions in the operational sector east of Basra were shelled with heavy artillery. The blows dealt to these targets were effective. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the enemy's positions. One enemy soldier was also killed, one infantry position was destroyed, two vehicles were set on fire, and one bazooka position and one observation post were destroyed.

5. One machine gun position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled two civilian areas in the northern sector and the operational sector east of Basra. As a result of the enemy shelling, one woman was wounded in the northern sector, and one house was damaged in the operational sector east of Basra.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 January 1985

2 Maritime Targets Hit

JN111350 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1335 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In challenge to the clique of aggression which is ruling in Iran; to bring peace opportunities closer; to prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting its resources in order to commit aggression against our people; and in implementation of our previous course of imposing siege on Iranian ports until the Iranian regime accepts a complete peace and until navigation routes are opened to all, the aircraft of our valiant Air Force carried out two of their famous raids against two maritime targets near Khark Island.

Our aircraft hit a large maritime target at 1344 [1044 GMT] today and hit another medium maritime target at 1345 [1045 GMT] today.

The hawks of the air and their aircraft returned safely, praise be to God.

Let the ignorant Iranian rulers realize that Iraq's reply to their stupid claims will continue in this manner.

Blessed be the staunch men and blessed be Iraq's victory over its covetous enemies.

[Dated] 11 January 1985

Ramadan Confers With Hungary's Jozsef Marjai

JN101308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1234 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and RCC member, conferred with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in Baghdad today.

They discussed existing bilateral relations, as well as promoting them in the economic, scientific, and technical fields.

Marjai, Delegation Depart

JN110938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0833 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) — Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his delegation concluded a 3-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home today.

During the visit, Marjai represented his country at the 10th session of the Iraqi-Hungarian joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which ended yesterday.

Trade, Oil Ministers Receive Joseph Sisco

JN101348 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, received Joseph Sisco, former U.S. assistant secretary of state, today.

They discussed ways of strengthening bilateral economic and trade relations and the possibility of U.S. companies participating in the implementation of several Iraqi development projects.

Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi also received Sisco today. They discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them.

Light Industries Minister Leaves for Poland

JN101229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1204 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jan (INA) — Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah left Baghdad for Warsaw today leading a delegation on a weeklong visit to Poland.

He will hold talks with his Polish counterpart on developing the existing cooperation between the two countries in the industrial field.

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On Jordanian-Palestinian relations, 'Arar said: These relations are at their best. Jordan helped the Palestinian brothers to hold their PNC here in Amman when they could not find any other place to hold it. Jordan's relations with the Palestinian issue are ancient and strong and cannot be contingent on the approval of this or that state. This is our duty. Our talks with our brothers in the PLO are continuing and are steadily improving.

'Arar added: The various phases of the Palestinian issue are being studied on both the international and Arab levels in order to create the best means of helping the cause and restoring our legitimate rights to our occupied territory.

'Arar described the accusations that the Village Leagues in the occupied territory and the Zionist media are making as aimed at casting doubt on the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee and as unjust and baseless.

He said that these accusations are aimed at adversely affecting the committee's work, now that the enemy has sensed the threat to it. This is because the committee has for the first time started to extend assistance through official Jordanian quarters and to organizations and public establishments, rather than to individuals. He said that the accusations by the Village Leagues and Zionist media are aimed at making our people in the occupied territories hate Jordan and denounce their leaders. He pointed out that previous PNC sessions have learned about the committee's work and about how every penny is being spent to support our people in the occupied territory.

Answering a question on the achievements of Ahmad 'Ubaydat's government on the local level, now that 1 year has passed since it took office, 'Arar said that the government has realized a great part of its promises as enunciated in the answer to the king's letter of designation and the first policy statement in parliament.

On Arab financial support to Jordan, 'Arar said: We in Jordan are shouldering an immense responsibility by defending not only the Jordanian territory, but also the Arab homeland. He said that Jordan has made big commitments to strengthen its Armed Forces and to supply it with the most advanced weapons.

If the Arab states do not meet their commitments toward Jordan, it will be difficult to honor our armaments agreements. He said that Jordan is forced to devote part of its meager resources to honoring these agreements.

'Arar also said that Jordan is one of the few Third World states that has always met its commitments. In order to maintain this reputation, the state had to borrow funds from banks both at home and abroad in order to meet the requirements of our Armed Forces and to honor agreements reached with big powers on supplying us with arms. These arms will arrive on consignment and not all at once.

'Arar appealed to those Arab states that have not paid their shares to Jordan to pay them, because this is a pan-Arab commitment. He said: We in Jordan must tighten belts so that our Army will remain strong, armed with the most advanced weapons to defend Jordan and the Arab nation.

Trade Unions Deny Support for Ba'th Congress

JN101645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Amman — A responsible source in the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions has stated the following:

Syrian media broadcast a cable on Tuesday evening in the name of the General Secretariat of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions supporting the Eighth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. This news is totally baseless because the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions in Amman did not send any cable to the congress or offer any support for the Syrian regime, especially since our federation has already defined its position and has stressed this position on every occasion — a position that epitomizes the Jordanian workers' support for the PLO's independence, its free decisionmaking, its legitimate institutions, and its representation of the Palestinian Arab people.

The workers also denounce and condemn all attempts to contain and interfere in the independent Palestinian decisionmaking and to concoct conspiracies to divide the Palestinian armed struggle. While they stress their principles and their firm and declared position toward the first Arab cause, the Palestine question, the workers condemn the lies of the Syrian media and urge the officials in charge of Syrian media to rise above these nasty methods and exposed lies.

AL-RA'Y Comments on Sisco's Statements

JN110802 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Insistence on Error," *AL-RA'Y* says: It is difficult to agree with Joseph Sisco that all he said at the news conference he held in Amman the day before yesterday was a mere personal viewpoint. His tour of the region and his contacts with many officials in the governments of the region has only taken place by virtue of the fact that Sisco is a former U.S. assistant secretary of state and is still within the effective circle of U.S. political decisionmaking, although he is no longer a government official.

Sisco said that unilateral U.S. action in the search for peace is the best means for achieving success. Therefore, he affirmed his rejection — and that of the U.S. Administration — of the idea of convening an international conference. We do not think that the former U.S. assistant secretary of state or any other U.S. official and international observer will disagree with us when we say that unilateral U.S. action has failed to achieve any success, no matter how small, toward peace for one simple reason — namely, this unilateral action has sought to enforce the joint U.S.-Zionist solution on the Arabs through the pressure of dialogue, threats, gunboats, and aggression. What has happened and is happening in the Lebanese arena is proof of this. Washington's problem is not in its insistence on the unilateral search for peace, but in its insistence on accepting the Zionist concept of peace. This literally means the Arabs' acceptance of all that is

being enforced on them, and their submission to everything that the United States and the Zionist enemy consider essential for doing away with this nation — territory, identity, existence, and future.

Let us now consider the U.S. call which Sisco conveyed at his news conference in very clear language. This call is based on the delusion that excluding the USSR and Syria from the peace efforts is essential for the success of these efforts. This U.S. logic does not show naivete, as some people think, but affirms the U.S. insistence on continuing on the deadlocked course, despite its knowledge of its destructive end.

AL-RA'Y concludes: The unilateral Zionist action has failed, just as the joint U.S.-Zionist unilateral action has failed. None of them will ever succeed, because the UN resolutions cannot be implemented under the patronage of a party which has always thrown international will overboard or under the patronage of a party that has always backed and assisted all forms of Zionist aggression, terrorism, and expansion. The only open window will be the international conference, which will tackle the crisis and try to solve it in accordance with all the resolutions that have been adopted on it since the Zionist gangs' early aggression against the Palestinian land and people.

Agreement on Training Signed With U.S. Firm

JN101634 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Amman, 10 Jan (PETRA) — An agreement for training a number of engineers and technicians of the Jordan Valley Authority [JVA] and the Water Authority was signed at the JVA today between the government and the U.S. company supervising the implementation of major water projects in the Kingdom.

JVA Assistant Director 'Ali Abu Rabihah said that the agreement stipulates that the company will train 24 engineers and technicians from the Water Authority and the JVA for 2 months in the United States and for 1 year in Jordan. Their training will include the management and operation of the two major water projects — Dayr 'Allah-Amman and Wadi al-'Arab-Irbid — in addition to supervising pumping and purifying stations and the automatic control devices of these two projects.

He said that training and supervision costs will be financed by the assistance the U.S. AID extends to the Jordanian Government.

Two Members for Nabulus Governorate Elected

JN101419 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Amman — Riyad al-Shak'ah and Mufid al-Mubaslat have won the two vacant seats in the House of Representatives for the Nabulus Governorate. This took place during the session held today by the House of Representatives under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz. Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and a number of ministers attended the session.

Al-Shak'ah received 33 votes and Al-Mubaslat received 32 votes after four election rounds, during which 17 candidates competed for the two seats. The House postponed discussion of the other topics listed on its agenda.

Islamic Jihad Warns Against Freeing Americans by Force
NC111230 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The extremist Shi'ite Islamic Jihad organization announced that its members are holding U.S. priest Lawrence Jenco, who was kidnapped in West Beirut last Tuesday. An unidentified person telephoned the AP office in Beirut and said that the health of the U.S. priest was good and that the Islamic Jihad organization was also holding four other Americans as hostages, and that it will release them after all Americans leave Lebanon.

The unidentified person warned the Amal movement's leader Minister Nabih Birri that he will be held responsible for any attempt to free these Americans by force. The spokesman, who said that he was speaking for the Islamic Jihad organization, refused to mention the names of the four Americans held by the organization. According to AP, the kidnapped Americans are: journalist Jeremy Levin, diplomat William Buckley, priest Benjamin Weir, and U.S. citizen Peter Silver who is employed by the American University in Beirut.

Speaker Al-Husayni, Karami Discuss South
NC101454 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The parliamentary Foreign Affairs, Defense, Administration, and Justice Committees held a joint meeting under Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs; and Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister.

After the meeting, Speaker al-Husayni made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Al-Husayni] As everybody is aware, today's meeting was devoted to discussing the political and security situation in the country, particularly the latest developments, and the measures to reopen the coastal road. His excellency the prime minister presented the facts and then a debate took place. I can say that the debate was very useful for both the government and the Chamber of Deputies. Since the meeting was adjourned before the debate was completed, I cannot express a specific final view about the meeting. The debate will be concluded at a future meeting. We and the government will agree on a date for this meeting as soon as possible.

I can only emphasize our support for the government's view that the issue of the deployment of the UN emergency forces is a matter that concerns Lebanon and the United Nations alone, and that Israel has nothing to do with it. The task of the UN emergency forces is twofold — to ensure Israel's withdrawal from our territory in accordance with Resolution 425, and to help the Lebanese state in exercising its authority in the Lebanese territories.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Speaker, is there any information regarding the resumption of the Al-Naqurah talks?

[Al-Husayni] The Lebanese position is clear. Israel should either choose the legal international framework for its withdrawal in accordance with the Lebanese Government's specific proposals and in accordance with the UN Security Council's Resolution 425 and consequent resolutions, or opt for the other way — basic as far as we are concerned — free our territory by the means available to us. [end recording]

Prime Minister Rashid Karami also made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We presented the government's policy on various issues in light of which the government committed itself to act with regard to liberation, security, reform, and reconstruction. We presented our views on liberation and the security plans to achieve this goal, especially the deployment of the Army on the international highways, including the coastal road.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, what step will the government take now that Israel has suspended [awqafat] the Al-Naqurah talks?

[Karami] In fact, we are waiting for a decision to be made so that we may continue the discussions to achieve the goals for which we have gone to Al-Naqurah. We are waiting for a UN representative to come here so that we may talk with him, or for any envoy from any country who may be able to push the talks to their conclusion — the liberation of the south through Israel's unconditional withdrawal.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, will the Army's deployment on the coastal road be completed on Saturday?

[Karami] Yes, God willing. [end recording]

Lebanese Forces Commander on Goals, Security Plan
NC101914 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The commander in chief of the Lebanese Forces, Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir, has reaffirmed that since the beginning of the war, the aim of the Lebanese Forces has been to ensure the security, liberty, and dignity of the Christians of Lebanon. To this end, the Lebanese Forces had to possess the adequate means and their strategy had to be based on an adequate Christian force.

Speaking to the Lebanese French-language weekly *MAGAZINE* to be published tomorrow, Dr Abu Nadir said that the political solutions at present put forward for the return of displaced people were not appropriate. Only the possession of force would guarantee the return of people to their homes. If others did not wish the Lebanese Christians to be a second Israel in the Middle East, they should understand that these Christians refuse to be second Palestinians.

The Lebanese Forces commander denied the existence of any direct contact between the Lebanese Forces and Syria. He accused the Socialist Party and the Organization of Communist Action of being behind the kidnapping operations and the exploitation of the question of missing persons. Dr Abu Nadir said the confrontation was now with the Junblattis, certain Lebanese parties, and the Palestinians.

The Lebanese Forces commander also expressed full readiness to facilitate any step toward the reopening of road links between all Lebanese regions. He said the application of the security plan for the coast would make Walid Junblatt lose control of Al-Damur, Al-Na'imah, and the Khaldah junction, and of certain parties in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Dr Abu Nadir further denied rumors about an early collapse of resistance in Iqlim al-Kharrub. He said that it was in the interest of all parties to obtain the success of the security plan, the Junblattis alone excepted, who are coming under strong pressure from the Syrians, from the Shi'ite Amal movement, and from the Sunnites of the Iqlim.

Unfortunately, some people believe that by attacking the Israelis and by being intransigent at Al-Naqurah, Israel could be made to withdraw sooner. Dr Abu Nadir expressed the opinion that this was an error and that it was the people of the south who would have to pay the price.

Army To Deploy on Coastal Road on 12 Jan

NC101446 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The collection of heavy weapons of the two parties in Iqlim al-Kharrub was resumed today. This process is expected to continue until tomorrow night. The gunmen are expected to be withdrawn from the fighting positions as a first stage; gunmen who are not inhabitants of Iqlim al-Kharrub will be withdrawn as a second stage.

Brigadier General Jean Nasif, the Army's representative on the Joint Liaison Committee, sent four of his aides to Iqlim al-Kharrub. They are: Colonels Asmar and Hamad of the Internal Security Forces, and Colonel Rayhanah and Major Zaytun of the Lebanese Army.

These officers toured the positions where the Internal Security Forces have been deployed in Iqlim al-Kharrub. They contacted the parties concerned to appraise the deployment process.

The meeting, which the Liaison Committee held at the race track today, was devoted to evaluating the implementation of the deployment plan. The committee expressed satisfaction that matters are progressing well and that the atmosphere is positive.

The committee asked its members to continue working with a positive spirit until the completion of the first and second phases tomorrow tonight, preparatory to the Army's deployment on the coastal road on Saturday morning.

Army Positions on Mountain Shelled

NC110650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] While work is under way to withdraw heavy weapons and to complete the deployment along the coastal road and in Iqlim al-Kharrub, violent clashes have been raging since early morning on the various combat lines on the mountain. The Army's positions in 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and Qal'at al-Hisn are being subjected to tank fire and to to violent shelling from trajectory artillery from Junblatt's positions in (Tallat Shatra), (Tallat 'Abd al-Jalil), 'Aytat, Shimlan, and Kayfun. The disengagement forces in 'Ayn Sana, Tallat 888, and the Bmakkin-al-Qamatiyah intersection are being subjected to similar attacks.

Security sources told our reporter a little while ago that though a cease-fire agreement was announced at 0800 today, Junblatt's followers are continuing their attacks. Earlier, a cease-fire agreement was announced at 0615, putting an end to attacks that began at 0550 on the 'Aytat and Suq al-Gharb combat lines. Junblatt's followers, however, violated this ceasefire with renewed shelling of the Army's positions.

Birri Seeking To Remove Shi'ite Leader From Post

NC101932 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Reports from West Beirut said today that the feud within the Amal movement is gaining momentum, and that the movement leader, Cabinet Minister Nabih Birri, is now trying to remove Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din from his post as vice chairman of the Shi'ite Islamic Higher Council. Mr Birri is said to have in mind Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan to replace Shams al-Din at this post. Interfaction conflict had been raising much speculation lately with regard to Mr Birri's influence within the movement. Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din today returned from Damascus following a 3-day visit and talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other top Syrian officials.

3 Killed, 13 Wounded in Beirut Explosion

NC111033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The explosion that occurred outside the Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries in the Al-Mazra'ah area [in West Beirut] at 1115 today led to the death of 3 persons and the injury of 13 others who were taken to the Al-Barbir, Al-Maqasid, and American University hospitals.

The bomb was placed at the corner of the bank located at the intersection Corniche al-Mazra'ah and Burj Abu Haydar street. Deputy Tawfiq 'Asaf is chairman of the board of directors of the targeted bank.

A statement in the name of the Free Youths of Beirut has threatened the Socialist Druze against the consequences of remaining in West Beirut, asking them to evacuate it.

VOTM Claims 20 Israelis Injured During Operation

NC102019 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front today carried out a daring operation against the Israeli occupation forces near the 'Adlun-Al-Mahattah playground between Al-Zahrani and Abu al-Aswad. The occupation forces suffered more than 20 casualties as a result of the operation. The occupation forces immediately closed the roads leading to the area and fired haphazardly at the citizens, a large number of whom were wounded. The occupation forces also arrested a number of citizens. The Israeli forces continue to tighten their grip around 'Adlun. The Israeli military spokesman admitted the operation and claimed that only five members of the occupation forces were wounded.

The national resistance fighters this afternoon detonated an explosive device when an Israeli patrol was passing along the Al-Saksakiyah road. An occupation forces' vehicle was destroyed and its passengers were injured.

Ba'th Congress Suspends Meetings Until 12 Jan
JN101415 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1333 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) — The Eighth Ba'th Party Regional Congress has suspended its meetings until 1000 on Saturday, 12 January.

The congress resumed work at 1000 this morning to continue discussion of the economic report presented by the party's Central Committee.

Parliamentarian Meets French Delegation
JN101400 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1320 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) — Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Relations Committee, met here today with (Albert Foulagan), member of the French Senate External Relations Committee, and his accompanying delegation, currently on a visit to Syria.

During this meeting, Dr Bilal reviewed relations between Syria and France and explained some of the current issues in the Arab region and Syria's position on them.

TISHRIN on Supporting Lebanese Resistance
JN110951 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jan (SANA) — Today's *TISHRIN* affirms that the Tel Aviv rulers are not really as concerned about the peace of Galilee as they claim, because their occupation of southern Lebanon is a source of threat for Galilee. The paper says: If Israel had been concerned, it would have withdrawn from the Lebanese territory, especially since the resistance men only want to regain the occupied areas and to ensure the unity of the homeland and the people.

The paper explains: The Zionist enemy government, which has got us accustomed in the past to the usurpation of Arab territory under security excuses, is repeating the same tune today within the sight and hearing of the Lebanese side to the Al-Naqurah talks after it has failed to undermine the Lebanese stand which rejects all Israeli demands.

TISHRIN points out that Israel's call for suspending the Al-Naqurah negotiations in order to cover up its withdrawal, end its involvement, and stop the serious depletion of its forces at the hands of the heroic Lebanese national resistance men will not change the situation. Israel's dilemma will remain and become more aggravated. This is because fraternal Lebanon is making progress every day, thanks to Syria's firm support for the process of unification, salvation, accord, and liberation.

The paper says: When we know that southern Lebanon truly forms one of the Lebanese homeland's wings, without which there can be no sovereignty and independence, we realize the seriousness of the Zionist objective to isolate this region from the rest of the country and to keep the Lebanese situation in a constant state of unrest. The national resistance, which is active in the south, cannot possibly submit to Israeli ambitions and expansionist designs.

TISHRIN concludes: The Israeli dilemma must be deepened and aggravated by supporting the Lebanese national resistance and developing its operations. This is a Lebanese task and Syria is ready to give every possible assistance.

Inner Cabinet Works on Withdrawal From Lebanon

Compromise Reported Emerging

TA101730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The inner cabinet is meeting this evening to formulate positions regarding a redeployment in Lebanon if the Al-Naqurah talks come to an end without producing any results. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is in the studio to report:

The inner cabinet is meeting this evening as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. Positions on a redeployment in Lebanon — should the Al-Naqurah talks definitely come to an end without producing any results — may be formulated as early as this evening. A compromise may emerge this evening between the Likud and the Labor Party ministers in the inner cabinet regarding a deployment in Lebanon in anticipation of the Cabinet session next Sunday at which decisions may be approved.

We have learned that ministers who objected to a unilateral withdrawal are beginning to soften their positions, and the emerging compromise may be a partial withdrawal without determining a timetable for an additional pullback as the defense minister demands. The possibility should not be ruled out that Lebanon may soften its positions regarding the deployment of UNIFIL forces south of the Al-Awwali River. In such an event, the Lebanese will probably ask in exchange that UNIFIL deploy its troops south of the Al-Litani River so that it would not appear to be agreeing to a UN strip splitting the country. It seems that the Lebanese could live with UN forces remaining there. At this point, it should be noted that Lebanon is very apprehensive about unilateral moves by the IDF, and that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said several times in the past that an arrangement is better even if it is not as good as the optimal unilateral moves.

Phased Withdrawal Seen Favored

TA110732 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] At the beginning of next week, the Cabinet will discuss a withdrawal from Lebanon. The discussion of this issue may continue until the end of the week, but the writing on the wall says that there will soon be a decision for a phased unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel is with us in Jerusalem [as heard]. Let us first review the details of the proposal which is now being worked out. Let us first stress that this is a proposal supported by the majority of ministers, but that no decision has yet been made.

[Frankel] It is true that Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin intend to implement the promise voiced in the last election, to decide on a withdrawal from Lebanon within 6 months from the day the government is established, and to withdraw from there 6 to 9 months as of the day the decision was made. It must be stressed that reference is not to a withdrawal to an interim line or an interim solution, but a withdrawal to the international border. The withdrawal will be carried out in phases and will start within a short time, several weeks. The Cabinet will first be asked to approve the entire package. If an exact time schedule is established, it will not be published, and it will probably be decided that the Cabinet will meet prior to any new withdrawal to approve it once more. Israel will not make any conditions for its withdrawal, no red lines of any kind either for the Lebanese or probably for the Syrians. The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will be reduced to the size of the Haddad strip, more or less. An IDF presence in southern Lebanon will be very small, if at all. This is a proposal. It is not made conditional on the political process or any other condition, and not on the approval of the Syrians, the Lebanese, or the United States, or to make a distinction, the United Nations.

[Friedman] From your remarks it may be inferred that the Al-Naqurah talks and the political process will not continue, as a decision to withdraw is very near.

[Frankel] It seems, on the contrary, that the chance of a political arrangement is increasing, since the Lebanese, as will be recalled, have demanded and still demand a timetable for Israel's withdrawal, and this is what Jerusalem is now giving them without any conditions, even if it had not intended to succumb to any Lebanese pressure. Furthermore, Jerusalem says that the political process will continue, and without any connection to it, Israel will make a decision on withdrawing. If the Lebanese Government wants to reach an arrangement before the withdrawal begins, it is welcome to do so; Israel will leave no room for claims that it would not pursue every opportunity presented by the political process. All options will be exhausted, and the military delegation will probably return to Al-Naqurah on 14 or 17 January, allowing the political process to continue. It should be stressed again that this will be done without any connection [to a withdrawal]. UN officials will participate — UN Under Secretary Brian Urquhart will come here early next week for a round of talks; and Jean Claude Aime is continuing his shuttle trip between Beirut and Jerusalem, and today he will meet with the Foreign Ministry director general. He will provide more details on the Lebanese proposal for an expanded UNIFIL deployment from the international border to the Al-Litani River. Political sources say that even in the present situation, when a decision on a withdrawal is very near, it is worthwhile to talk to the Lebanese.

[Friedman] Our report may be premature as the Cabinet has not yet made a decision. A difficult discussion is expected there between those who favor the proposal and those who oppose it. How do you assess the forces on which you are basing your opinion that there is a majority in favor of a phased withdrawal?

[Frankel] In the last week many efforts have been made for the Alignment ministers to demonstrate a uniform stand in the discussion on Lebanon. It seems that this move was successful, and in the debate on 13 January all Alignment ministers will support the defense minsiter's proposal, including those who lately were aginst it, such as Mordekhay Gur, for instance. The Alignment hopes that ministers of the political periphery, such as Yitzhaq Peretz or Yosef Burg, will support the proposal, and then the Likud is left alone. This party will probably not have a uniform stand. The Alignment believes that Ministers David Levi and Gid'on Pat will support the proposal. The hard nucleus of opposition will center around Minister Moshe Arens. The Alignment ministers see Yitzhaq Shamir and Yitzhaq Moda'i as being prepared to discuss the proposal, or even support it. Even if there is no consensus on Rabin's proposal, a ministerial major-

ity is emerging who will vote in favor of it. It should be recalled that much weight will be put on the stand presented by the professional echelon of the security establishment which — it is perhaps redundant to say this — supports a phased withdrawal up to the international border.

Official Warns Against Withdrawal

TA101059 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Report by Roni Shaqed and Eytan Haber]

[Text] "Statements by Cabinet ministers on a withdrawal from Lebanon which, at the moment, merely reflect intentions, are setting into motion processes in the field which will prove negative in the foreseeable future," says Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, the head of the liaison unit in Lebanon.

Brig Gen Ilia, who was speaking with our correspondent, noted that an atmosphere of uncertainty is being created in southern Lebanon "which is forcing many people to discontinue their routine contacts with IDF officers; even people who have been in the habit of meeting with them regularly, including leaders of the population, are now refraining from doing so."

Because of the atmosphere that has been created, Brig Gen Ilia said, scare tactics are being used against the people, as well as the means to eliminate those known to be cooperating with Israel. Our correspondent reports that since the beginning of the Al-Naqurah talks in the middle of November, 15 people known or suspected of cooperation, have been murdered in Lebanon, and an additional number of attempts have been foiled. It seems that the terrorists and Shi'ites have begun a concentrated attempt to eliminate those cooperating with Israel in preparation for an IDF withdrawal.

Yesterday the 15th person was murdered in Lebanon because of the claim that he was a collaborator. Two masked men arrived at the home of the mukhtar of the village of Haruf, shot and killed him.

Another man, a member of the Lebanese civilian guards, was shot from a moving car in the village of (Misdun) near Al-Naqatiyah.

Our correspondent, who has been touring Lebanon over the past 2 days, reports that the Israeli statements about the possibility of a unilateral withdrawal have created a tense atmosphere. Inhabitants have begun to hoard weapons, the number of actions and attacks against soldiers from both the IDF and the ASL in southern Lebanon has increased, and the population is refusing to cooperate with IDF officers. Difficulties have also been created in recruiting new soldiers for the ASL.

Brig Gen Shlomo Ilia believes that if the IDF withdraws from southern Lebanon, the withdrawal will bring "storms and thunder in its wake. The significance of the withdrawal is a return to the Lebanese chaos in the south. Therefore the local population wants to improve the current situation and they are faced with the militant, extremist organizations that are using pressure mechanisms on the population and disrupting normal daily life."

Last night there was an attempt to attack a building of the liaison unit in Al-Nabatiyah, but no one was hurt.

Arens Opposed to Phased Withdrawal

TA101630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens has said that as long as Lebanon remains divided and uncontrollable, and as long as hostile elements attempt to exploit this situation, some kind of IDF presence should be maintained in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that Arens reiterated his opposition to a unilateral or a phased withdrawal from Lebanon. He also rejected claims alleging that Israel is making itself detestable in the eyes of the Shi'ites and that the well-being of the northern settlements can be safeguarded from the Galilee.

Arens added that further cuts to the defense budget would adversely effect Israel's security. Minister Arens was speaking to Likud activists at Tel Aviv University.

Arens Urges Support for ASL

TA102000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] As long as Lebanon remains divided and ungovernable, and as long as hostile elements try to take advantage of such a situation, some kind of IDF presence must be maintained in Lebanon. This was said today by former Defense Minister Moshe Arens to Likud activists at Tel Aviv University. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports on his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Menashe] There must not only be an IDF presence in Lebanon, but ASL forces must also be an inseparable part of security in the region, Minister Moshe Arens says.

[Arens] The key to ensuring the well-being of the Galilee residents is for us to help Lebanese groups — Christians, Druze, and Shi'ites — organize themselves, train themselves, and carry out policing activity. In this way we can evacuate the IDF and relieve ourselves of the burden. In my opinion, as long as the Lebanese problem exists, and as long as the situation is such that elements hostile toward us can take advantage of this area to act in a manner of their own choosing against us, we must make more use of the two tools — our presence and the ASL. [end recording]

UN Official Calls for Return to Al-Naqurah

TA101836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The UN secretary general has called on Israel to return to the Al-Naqurah talks and to enable Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart to try to reach an agreement with Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the secretary general's appeal was given to Israel's acting UN ambassador

who passed it on to Jerusalem. Urquhart will come to the region at the beginning of next week and visit Jerusalem, Beirut, and Damascus. Political sources in Jerusalem believe that ultimately there will be no choice but to adopt what appear to be unilateral moves, the main one being an Israeli withdrawal from a number of areas in Lebanon to be followed by the deployment of UN forces in those areas.

Israel 'Probably' To Attend 17 Jan

TA110603 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Government has presented Israel with a new proposal to break the southern Lebanese impasse. In return for a detailed Israeli plan of withdrawal from Lebanon, the Lebanese will be prepared to refer the issue of UNIFIL's deployment in the south to the UN Security Council, a body on which Israel is not represented, and where the Soviet Union has the power of vote.

Senior Israeli officials who were asked about the new Lebanese proposals dismissed them as "absurd." *THE JERUSALEM POST* was told by one source that the proposals are "an act of desperation to try and stall a unilateral Israeli pullout from southern Lebanon."

Last night, it was confirmed to *THE POST* that Israel will attend the talks under UN auspices at Al-Naqurah next week, but probably only on Thursday, thus missing Monday's scheduled session.

Shamir: Waiting for Egypt To Improve Relations

TA101217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] In Jerusalem today, Likud leader Yitzhaq Shamir spoke about Lebanon and other issues at a conference of the Hadassah Women's Organizations. David Essing reports:

[Begin recording] On relations with Egypt, Shamir said that although negotiations will resume shortly, Israel was still waiting for a sign of Egyptian readiness to improve relations and return its ambassador to Israel, and Shamir made clear that Israel wants to discuss all the issues, not just the disputed Tabah area. [end recording]

Shamir Invites King Husayn To Join Talks

TA101715 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today expressed the hope that the Cabinet debate on southern Lebanon would not lead to a dispute between the Likud and the Alignment. Minister Shamir noted his support for reducing the presence of IDF troops in southern Lebanon while maintaining security arrangements to safeguard peace in the Galilee. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan reports on the foreign minister's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Dayan] The thirst for peace is inherent in our national existence, Yitzhaq Shamir told members of the Hadassah Organization's international executive, but we have learned from experience that peace is not a vacuum that can be filled with anything at hand and there are still obstacles on the path to peace with our neighbors.

[Shamir — in English] The thirst is an illusion that there is a new trend of moderation in the policies of Arab countries. I regret to say that we have seen no concrete evidence of this moderation. What we have seen are expressions of double-talk and attempts of deception.

[Dayan translates the above and continues] Shamir addressed himself to King Husayn, telling him that he could not have the best of both worlds — help the PLO terrorists and, at the same time, pretend to the world to be moderate and peace-seeking.

[Shamir — in English] The king will have to make up his mind to which of the two camps he wants to belong. Our position on Jerusalem, on Judaea and Samaria, and on the rights of Jews to live in any part of Eretz Yisra'el, should be absolutely clear to him and he would do well from entertaining ideas that it will change; it will not.

[Dayan translates the above and continues] Nevertheless, Shamir reitereated the invitation to Husayn to join the peace negotiations. [end recording]

Tabah Talks Postponement Requested for 1 Week

TA110742 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Studio talk between political correspondent 'Oz Frankel and moderator Mikha Friedman — live]

[Text] [Friedman] Regarding the Tabah negotiations, which, as I understood, were to begin next week in Beersheba, I hear that there is some kind of obstacle preventing it.

[Frankel] There is no obstacle; nonetheless, the talks will not begin next week. Without exaggeration, it may be said that next week will be a decisive week concerning the Lebanese issue and Jerusalem will be fully engaged in the debate on this. Therefore it has requested a postponement of the negotiations on stationing MFO forces in Tabah. The talks will not take place next week as planned, but probably in the week following it. They will take place anyway. As for next week, the Cabinet will meet on 13 January. If no decision on a withdrawal is made then — and this will probably not be made in one session — another Cabinet session will be held next week. It is the intention to reach a decision as soon as next week.

IDF Increases Anti-Terrorism Measures in Lebanon

TA102102 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 10 Jan (ITIM) — Last Tuesday an IDF force killed three terrorists and captured another two who were wounded as they were trying to cross over the Al-Awwali River to IDF-controlled areas and head in the direction of Sidon.

ITIM's correspondent in the north Shlomo Hadad reports that this force last week captured eight terrorists who also tried to cross over the Al-Awwali to IDF-controlled areas. The terrorists were found to have a large amount of equipment which included a LAW [Light Antitank Weapon] missile, an RPG, hand grenades, dynamite sticks, and Kalashnikov-type personal arms. The terrorist squad was made up of both Shi'ites and Sunnis, and had planned to carry out terrorist acts against IDF forces in Sidon.

Military sources note that the terrorists' attempts to introduce squads via the Al-Awwali River indicate the difficulties they have in enlisting terrorists in the areas under IDF control and in obtaining sabotage material.

The methods of supervision followed by the IDF at the various crossing points are preventing the introduction of sabotage materials into southern Lebanon; this makes the terrorists' activity more difficult.

In recent weeks the IDF has considerably increased its presence and patrols along the Al-Awwali for fear that the terrorists will increase their attempts to infiltrate into IDF-controlled areas via the Druze and Christian villages north of the Al-Awwali River.

Last Tuesday the IDF passed on a warning to the Druze and Christian leaders in the Al-Kharrub region, asking them to increase their supervision in the area to prevent terrorists from moving into the areas controlled by the IDF.

The IDF made it clear to them it will not put up with a violation of the agreement they made prior to the IDF redeployment over a year ago.

Government Approves 6 New West Bank Settlements

Settlements Beyond Green Line

TA101325 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1239 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday the establishment of six new settlements beyond the Green Line was approved, as stipulated in the coalition agreement of the national unity government. The six settlements are: Ne'ot Qedumim, east of Jerusalem; Avne Hefez, in western Samaria; Peles, in the Jordan Rift Valley; 'Asa'el, in the Hebron Hills; and Migdalim, in Samaria. The sixth settlement will be either Betar or Zoref, and will be established in Gush 'Ezyon.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren, who learned this, reports that yesterday a meeting was held in the vice prime minister's office, attended by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Ministers Rabin and Nehamkin, and Knesset Members Deqel and Meridor. It was agreed that the six settlements will be established within the first year of the national unity government. These 6 settlements are included in the 27 settlements slated to be built in the next 4 years in the framework of the national unity government. Our correspondent says that five of the six settlements are located in places also acceptable to the Alignment. Only Migdalim is on the mountain ridge.

Council 'Satisfied' With Decision

TA101745 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Four settlements within the boundaries of the Allon plan and two more in Samaria — this is the agreement reached between the Likud and the Alignment on settlements to be established beyond the Green Line this year. The Council of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlements is satisfied with the decision on the establishment of new settlements. The council says, however, that the previous proposals to establish settlements without offical approval are still valid. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports from the studio:

In a meeting held yesterday by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin, and Knesset Members Dan Meridor and Mikha'el Deqel, it was decided to set up six settlements by the end of September this year. Two of the settlements, Migdalim in eastern Samaria and Avne Hefez in western Samaria, are beyond the boundaries of the Allon plan. The negotiations which preceded the decision began in earnest only 2 weeks ago. The members of the Council of the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlements believe the negotiations were held and concluded due to the pressure the council exerted. We exerted strong pressure, the council secretary told us, referring mainly to the council's declarations that it would set up settlements even without the government's approval.

The Likud expressed satisfaction with the agreement. The decision indicates that no area in Eretz Yisra'el is boycotted, we were told. The additional four settlements on the list are Ne'ot Adummim east of Jerusalem, which was established on the eve of the election and without government approval; Peles in the northern Jordan Valley; 'Asa'el in the southern Hebron Hills; and another settlement in Gush 'Ezyon — Betar or Zoref — depending on which can be set up sooner, according to the Likud members.

The Council of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlements will convene next week to discuss its next moves. We were told by the council that the satisfaction over the establishment of the settlements does not abolish previous decisions by the council, according to which settlements will be set up even without government approval. The declarations regarding Khirbat al-Rumaythah and the establishment of seven settlements this year are still valid. Uri Elitzur, the secretary general of Amana [Gush Emunim's settlement movement] told us: With regard to the seven settlements, a year is a long time and we have not given up on it; the government will agree to it too.

Jordan Sets Conditions for West Bank Mayors

TA110936 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jan 85 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The person nominated to fill the post of mayor — replacing an Israeli officer — returned to Nabulus several days ago following talks in Jordan. He brought with him an inconclusive, but basically negative, reply from Jordan.

Our correspondent has learned that Jordan has made his appointment as mayor conditional on Israel's approving some kind of package deal with Jordan on the West Bank, according to which Israel would cancel many measures taken over the last years in the West Bank, mainly in the municipalities.

Israel is not ready to accept Jordan's conditions and the prevailing idea is that Jordan is not interested in changes in the West Bank and therefore is posing difficult conditions to Israel.

Annual Report on West Bank Released

TA101848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] During the 17th year of Israeli rule in Judaea and Samaria calm has continued, while internal divisions and struggles among pro-PLO groups in the territories have worsened. This was said by the acting head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria in the introduction to the annual report on the area by the Civilian Administration.

Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus also scrutinized the report.

[Begin recording] The generally calm atmosphere in Judaea and Samaria, and the relatively few cases of disturbances and stone-throwing, have left their marks on all walks of life, Colonel Freddy Zakh says. The report notes a number of processes:

In 1983-84, the year discussed, the Judaea and Samaria municipalities and rural councils stopped boycotting the Civilian Administration. The Tulkarm municipality, headed by veteran Mayor Hilmi Hanun, was the last to conclude this long process.

Internal divisions and struggles among the pro-PLO groups have increased. As a result, the head of the Civilian Administration says, the ability of these groups to incite the public against Israeli targets has decreased again.

Jordanian involvement in the region increased during this period. The Jordanian Parliament resumed its activity, and members were elected to it from the region. Activity by traditionally pro- Jordanian groups increased as well.

The report cites a new phenomenon — Western organizations have increased their involvement in Judaea and Samaria, through social and economic channels.

In the economic sphere, the report notes achievements in increased tax collection which, in turn, helped increase the budget, especially the development budget, for the region. Services for the population have been expanded.

The number of residents in Judaea and Samaria reached 766,000, an increase in comparison with the previous year. [end recording]

Weizman Predicts Fall of National Unity Government

TA101129 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi, Yisra'el Tomer, Arye Avneri, and Eytan Haber]

[Excerpt] The very serious deterioration in Alignment-Likud relations which has emerged over the last few days poses a danger to the continuation of their coalition partnership. "The days of the national unity government are numbered. It is gradually falling apart. It is a matter of days." This was said yesterday by Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman in a private conversation.

The controversies between the Alignment and the Likud will focus on two main points next week: The intention of the religious factions to present the 'Who is a Jew' law — which will be supported by most Likud Knesset members [MK's] and opposed by the Alignment — before the Knesset for a preliminary reading, and the plans for redeployment in Lebanon.

Relations between the two large parties were further soured by the harsh attacks voiced by Likud spokesmen against Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, following the publicity given the absorption of Ethiopian Jews in Israel.

Coalition Chairman MK Sara Doron, who was asked to react to Weizman's pessimistic view, said: "Regretfully, I share his apprehension over an impending government collapse. I see serious warning signs which indicate that this government does not function. There are deep rifts, and they are becoming even deeper."

Alignment officials are not ready to issue an official reaction to the danger of a government collapse. However, behind the scenes they are energetically working to ensure that should the national unity government fall, a new Alignment-led government would soon be established, with the inclusion of some of the religious factions.

Shamir Disputes Wiezman Claim

TA111004 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Ilan Shehori]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday said in talks with correspondents that he does not believe that there is currently any danger threatening the integrity of the national unity government. He said that in such a broad government, it is difficult to reach a state in which all the participants are always satisfied.

Shamir said this in reaction to remarks by Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who claimed that the days of the national unity government are numbered, and to a letter by Minister Shapira of Morasha, in which he said that he would convene his party's institutes next week for a meeting to decide on leaving the coalition because the Likud is not fulfilling the obligations it has assumed.

"I do not believe that there are rifts in the government at the moment. A coalition is never idyllic, even the broadest coalition. It is difficult to reach a state in which all participants are satisfied. There are currently very difficult economic and political problems, and these should be tackled first," Shamir said.

The Morasha faction reported yesterday that its intention to defect from the coalition is very real, and early next week the faction will consolidate its stand based on answers it receives from the Likud. Last night the Tehiya Movement issued a communique saying that the reasons for Morasha's threats to leave the government — the Likud's failure to comply with their demands on settlement affairs, including the establishment of a ministerial committee on settlement affairs — were, at the time, decisive in Tehiya's decision not to participate in the government. In the communique, Yuval Ne'eman, chairman of the Tehiya Movement, expressed his surprise, saying that the Morasha Movement is only now discovering the truth. The Tehiya Movement, the communique says, has serious doubts about Morasha's intention to leave the government.

150 Billion Shekels Injected Into Economy in Jan

TA101225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Some 150 billion shekels have been injected into the economy since the beginning of the month. This figure indicates a rise in government printing of money, and senior economists in government ministries and the Bank of Israel have voiced concern that the government will not be able to cut its budget and reduce manpower in time to prevent an economic collapse.

Meanwhile, the Treasury is not planning to extend the current freeze on new government contracts, despite the lack of effective cuts in the government budget.

Embassy in Bonn Protests Racism Charges

TA101234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Israel's Embassy in Bonn has protested over a West German television commentary which charges that the airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel confirms the racist nature of the Jewish state. In the commentary, broadcast after the major West German newscast, a Bavarian journalist charged that while millions of Ethiopians are starving, only a small and select group have been transferred to a distant and alien state.

ADF Awards Loans to Zambia, Ethiopia, Others

AB091249 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Abidjan, Jan 8 (AFP) — The African Development Fund (ADF), the interest-free loan arm of the African Development Bank, has approved 12 loans totaling more than 50 billion CFA francs (103 million dollars) to 12 African states, it was announced here.

The largest single loan went to Zambia, which is to receive 10.25 billion CFA francs (21.1 million dollars) to help revive the country's failing agriculture sector by financing purchases of needed machinery and chemical inputs, development bank officials said here yesterday.

Ethiopia is to be granted 9.46 billion CFA francs (19.5 million dollars) to modernize and expand its dairy industry in an effort to improve nutrition for the country's rural population.

A total of 9.37 billion CFA francs (19.3 million dollars) will go to the West African island state of Cape Verde to finance the development of a cement complex. Cape Verde currently imports all its cement.

Other interest-free ADF loans announced yesterday were: 6.83 billion CFA francs (14 million dollars) to Ghana for forestry development; 5.40 billion CFA francs (11.1 million dollars) to Malawi for water development; and smaller loans to Lesotho, Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Djibouti, Comoros, Madagascar and Uganda. All loans are repayable over 50 years with a 10-year grace period, the bank said.

4-Nation Lake Chad Patrol Meeting Underway

AB110925 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The Borno State military governor, Major General Abubakar Waziri, has called for an effective patrol along the Lake Chad borders. He made the call in Maiduguri at the opening of the first meeting of the heads' joint patrol teams. The governor pointed out that such an arrangement would regulate the activities of the people in a manner that would ensure friendly relationships. He urged the participants drawn from Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, and Niger Republic to work out recommendations that would benefit the four countries.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets With PLO's Salah Khalaf

LD101941 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member and the responsible official of the Permanent Secretariat of the party Central Committee, today received Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, who arrived today in Algeria to sponsor the upcoming celebration marking the 20th anniversary of the start of the Palestinian revolution.

In the course of this meeting views were exchanged on the latest developments on the Arab scene, international developments in general, and a review of the Palestinian scene in particular.

LIBYA

Foreign Ministry Receives Pakistani Delegation

LD102126 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1858 GMT 10 jan 85

[Text] Tripoli 10 jan (JANA) — The brother secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison received at noon today in Tripoli, Dr Mumtaz Ali Qadi [as received], counselor of the Pakistani president and member of the ICO, together with the accompanying delegation now visiting the Jamahiriyah. Views on a number of Islamic, Arab, and international issues were exchanged at this meeting.

SPLA Leader Garang Interviewed on Sudan Uprising

LD101927 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Jan (JANA) — Colonel John Garang, the leader of the Sudanese Popular Liberation Army [SPLA] movement has affirmed that the popular armed uprising in southern Sudan was a movement for the unity of Sudan.

In an interview with the JANA correspondent here, Garang said: We are not secessionists and can never be so. Our objective is the unity of Sudan. We fight for this principle and for the realization of the aspirations of the Sudanese people.

He said that the popular upsurge and the wave of troubles and demonstrations which Sudan is witnessing daily are clear proof of the popular rejection of the rule of the Numayri lackey clique, pointing out that hundreds of Sudanese have daily been joining the ranks of the SPLA to speed up the toppling of this agent regime.

He pointed out that 615 soldiers with full weapons have joined the SPLA during the past 3 weeks in addition to 112 soldiers, policemen, and prison guards in Bahr al-Ghazal Province.

Speaking of the SPLA's victories, Colonel Garang said that sinceNovember 1983, the SPLA has launched over 30 attacks against the forces of the regime at Malal, Nasir, Ayut, Abu Kutb Malakal, Nabin, and Bura [spellings of placenames as received] and that the movement's fighters have succeeded during the ensuing battles in downing 8 helicopters, 1 buffalo plane, 2 C130 planes, and 1 F5 plane, in addition to destroying 5 Nile boats, and over 400 transport vehicles, 28 troop transport vehicles, and 11 T55 tanks. Furthermore, they destroyed the Third Company of Battalion 142 paratroops at kilometer 215 on the road to Subat.

Refuses Ministerial Post

LD111005 Tripoli JANA in English 0906 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, Rabi Thani 21, January 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army Colonel John Garang in an interview with JANA correspondent, said the armed people uprising in the Sudanese south is a movement for the unity of Sudan. Garang then stressed the need for the formation of a wide, united front to lead the movement of the struggle of the Sudanese people.

As for hireling Numaryri's talk about negotiations with the SPLA he said, we want to destroy Numayri, we will not negotiate with him, because we are against the exploitation and repression by the Numayri regime on the Sudanese people. He revealed that the Numayri regime has offered him the post of vice president and 6 ministerial posts for the southerners. He stressed his rejection to such offers because the goal for which the movement is fighting is to save the Sudan from the rule of hireling Numayri and his horrible aides.

Garang announced that there are some negotiations going on with the French company for securing the release of the French hostages, who will be released during the next few days.

MAURITANIA

President Addresses Diplomatic Corps on Aims, Problems

LD110031 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A reception was organized this morning in the presidential palace during which members of the diplomatic corps congratulated President Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Ould Taya.

On this occasion, the chairman of the CMSN and head of state, Col Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Ould Taya delivered a speech:

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Dean, ambassadors, representatives of international organizations, honorary consuls, ladies, and gentlemen.

I would like to remind you that the international recession has led to escalation of the external debts of Third World countries, thus obstructing their plans for economic and social development. This is what made many countries in this part of the world unable to fulfill their debt commitments and which led them to ask for postponement so that they would be able to pay them more gradually. But this method, even if it eases the pressures, is not the best remedy. We believe a compromise should be found for

getting out of the trap. This compromise should take into consideration the numerous challenges of the present. Of these challenges I will only mention the drought and desertification, which are destroying the Sahel, and our country in particular. As you know, the amount of rains in 1984 were insufficient for developers and farmers. The grain shortage this year reached more than 140,000 metric tonnes. Therefore, we are still in need of help from your friendly countries and organizations to preserve the lives of the population in the affected areas.

Dean and ambassadors, the effects of the international economic crisis and the drought obstructed the salvation which has been shouldered by the Armed Forces since 10 July 1978. I would like to recall that the aim of this difficult mission was to restore peace and implement the economic and social reforms necessary for the country to go forward towards independence and progress. In order to achieve this work, the CMSN and the government worked in many fields. All our aims would have been achieved if the recent period had not been characterized by the appearance of irresponsible behavior which contradicted the spirit of sacrifice and solidarity of the people. In order to reform this situation which is harmful to the credibility of the state and the reputation of its national institutions, the CMSN in a quiet and orderly way reorganized itself on 12 December. By this means it put an end to a situation which would have definitely led the country to ruin and collapse.

Among the aims which were specified by the national leadership, I will only mention restoring the credibility of the state, adjusting the management of public properties, applying the principle of punishment and reward, greater social justice, and activating the national economy. Understanding the role which should be played by Mauritania to affirm solidarity and friendship among the peoples, the CMSN decided to make the country more open to the world. This attitude, a response to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of our people, will enable us to play a role for which we prepared in the past, as history proves.

We are actually ready to establish the best relations with all the countries who want peace and justice and who respect the international principles of coexistence. The commitment of our country to these principles is only paralleled by our continuous commitment to work within the framework of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Arab League, the OAU, the ICO, and all the other organizations to which we belong, for settling the conflicts everywhere in the world by peaceful methods.

Our stance is very clear. We will continue to support the issues of justice, freedom, and independence. As for the African Continent, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will continue to support the Namibian and Azanian peoples.

In the region of the Arab Maghreb, the Western Sahara conflict remains a source of our concern. It is a war between brothers and neighbors, and a problem which always threaten the security of our country and its stability. It is also a stumbling block to constructing the Greater Arab Maghreb to which the peoples of the region sincerely aspire. We are still confident that the negotiations between the Moroccans and the Saharan brothers is the best way for settling this conflict.

After the President's speech, the Zairian ambassador, the dean of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country, delivered a speech.

Joint Tunisian-Mauritanian Communique Issued

LD102246 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] After the visit of the Tunisian foreign minister to Mauritania the following joint communique was issued:

Within the framework of solid friendship and fraternal relations which bind the Tunisian Republic to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi handed a message from President Habib Bourguiba to his friend and brother Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya concerning the existing fraternal relations between the two countries and the situation in the Maghreb.

During his visit, Beji Caid Essebsi was received by the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state, Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya. He also had important contacts with his Mauritanian counterpart, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih. During these meetings, the Tunisian and Mauritanian delegations reviewed cooperation between the two countries. The two sides, which are tied by the Fraternity and Concord Treaty, praised the current level of their political, economic and cultural relations, and they agreed to continue the efforts to develop and establish the Greater Arab Maghreb.

The two delegations stressed their will to widen cooperation between the two countries to include other sectors according to the policies of their presidents in the interest of the Tunisian and Mauritanian peoples. The two sides agreed on the necessity to form a joint supreme committee for cooperation; the agenda will set up under the best possible circumstances. The two sides also adopted a collection of tangible measures for advancing cooperation between them in all fields, especially in the fields of fisheries, mining and transport.

MOROCCO

King Pardons Prisoners on Independence Anniversary

LD102121 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Tomorrow Morocco commemorates the anniversary of presenting the independence petition on 11 January 1944. On this occasion the Ministry of Justice issued the following statement:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence petition on 11th January, his majesty decreed a pardon to 161 detainees; a pardon for the penalty of imprisonment or deportation or reducing the penalty of imprisonment to 19 persons; a reduction of the prison term for 152 prisoners; and a change from life imprisonment to limited imprisonment for two detainees. May God preserve the king and his family.

SUDAN

Chadian Envoy Departs Following 3-Day Visit

JN111111 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1054 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jan (SUNA) — Mahamat Nuri, the Chadian president's envoy and official in charge of foreign affairs at the Executive Council of the National Independence and Revolutionary Union, left Khartoum this morning following a 3-day visit to Sudan.

During this visit, Nuri conveyed a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on the current situation in Chad as part of the continued exchange of viewpoints between the two countries. He also met with several government officials.

Nuri was seen off at the airport by Kamal 'Umar, secretary of the SSU Political Affairs Committee, the Chadian charge d'affaires in Khartoum, and several Foreign Ministry officials.

Government Statement on Destroyed 'Outlaw' Camp

EA102009 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] We have received the following statement from the official spokesman of the People's Armed Forces:

The Equatorial Military Zone Forces attacked a camp of the outlaws in the (Chardan) area near the administrative boundaries between Upper Nile and Equatoria this morning. The fighting continued for 3 hours, during which our forces destroyed the camp completely and caused heavy losses in the outlaw ranks. They captured quantities of weapons and ammunition. One man from our forces was killed, while two wounded were transferred to Juba hospital.

SPLA Radio Scores Government Tie With Oil Company

EA101907 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberaton Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] You will now hear today's talk entitled "Chevron and the Mayist Authorities in Khartoum." [reference to Numayri's accession to power in May 1969] It is presented by Comrade (Marhun Bek Kat)

This talk is addressed to Chevron and the Mayist authorities in Khartoum. We have said before in many of our statements and elsewhere that the oil in Bentiu belongs to the Sudanese people who have totalrights to it. They have the right to dispose of it as they will. However, [words indistinct] the Sudanese people, the exploitation of these oil resources will be delayed and so will the realization of their potential in the short term as a result of a number of considerations about which we have spoken before.

Fundamentally, the problem lies with the Mayist authorities themselves and the company which has allied itself to the regime for its own interests. It has entered into a kind of a conspiratorial alliance with the regime against the Sudanese people as a whole and against the southern people in particular. For this reason the revolutionary army, the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army], stopped all the work connected with this oil, albeit temporarily. But the accursed Mayist authorities convinced the company to return to the area, claiming that it was capable of protecting Chevron's [words indistinct] by means of the Armed Forces. But the opposite has occurred and the regime's army has suffered a number of military defeats, forcing the company to withdraw. The SPLA has seized some of the company's property.

We demand that Chevron stop prospecting in the south for any natural resources because all areas are now war zones against the regime and its army. As a matter of principle we are not hostile to companies or the individuals working for them. This decision of ours shows our concern for their lives and possessions.

Despite our full knowledge about the alliance between Chevron and Numayri in line with their capitalist interests, we represent the popular will. We opposed the idea of exporting Sudan's crude oil by means of an underground pipe line to Port Sudan to be sold to international capitalism. The regime plans to plunder all the resources of Sudan for smuggling abroad. The important thing is that the southern people will be subjected to poverty, ignorance, disease, and backwardness. The resources of Sudan must be shared or exploited in accordance with the areas in which the resources are found. Hence, Sudan's oil must be exploited on the spot, that is in Bentiu.

We are not unaware that the exploitation of the oil will be accompanied by development and construction in Bentiu. We are not unaware of the industries linked to the oil industry, such as the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, as well as the plastics industry, tires, and [words indistinct] apart from the growth in energy production and other numerous industries. We are still capable of stopping these oil operations until Numayri's regime is overthrown. There is a long road ahead for the exploitation of Sudan's oil and other natural resources before Numayri is overthrown. We are capable of striking the regime's army which is fighting to protect Numayri.

The Armed Forces, which are very good at beating up citizens, flee before the revolution and the SPLA. The Armed Forces attack the south and destroy it as if it were a foreign country, a no-man's-land [words in English]. Our war will [words indistinct] the failure of the Mayist authorities in their economic plans in the south, but it is a war waged against all these colonialist policies.

Chevron is the company which has tied its policies to this dirty regime by refusing to recruit its workers from among the sons of the people of the south. The only jobs given to the southerners were the hard ones. Thus, Chevron brought workers and technicians, even drivers of tractors and vehicles, from the north while the majority of the people in the area were unemployed in their own region. They only know how to mix cement with sand and dig trenches for the soldiers [words indistinct] not available to the company were controlled by the government in Khartoum directly. It sent more than 200 technicians and engineers to train in oil-connected jobs. Above and beyond all this, the company equipped secret military airfields for the Sudanese Army. The

company also followed the policy of divide and rule. It cooperated with the citizens for what the company called stability. This cooperation involved spying on the SPLA areas in order to attack them. The company's planes carried out reconnaissance of such targets.

Resumption of the oil operations will be confronted with relentless force. Chevron must learn a lesson, and the earlier the better. The regime which [words indistinct] darkness, ignorance, and poverty will soon fall. We know that since the beginning of the 19th century all dictatorships have been defeated and all armies led by dictators have been routed.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Chairs Cabinet Meeting

LD101921 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The grand combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, presided today over the weekly meeting of the Cabinet at the republican palace at Carthage. Following the deliberations, Minister of Information Abderrazak Kefi made this statement: The president of the republic opened the meeting of the Cabinet by inquiring about the development of medical services.

The Cabinet then heard a report from the minister of national economy about the Tunisian-Algerian white cement plant project. The president inspected a miniature model of this project, which is being built by the Algerian-Tunisian White Cement Company, formed in accordance with the joint committee for cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The agreement concerning the white cement plant was signed yesterday. The minister pointed out that the plant will be built at Furriyanah in Kasserine Province, will cost about 73 million Tunisian dinars, and will create 320 new job opportunities. The marketing of the plant's 200,000 tons production capacity will take place in both countries. Tunisia's share of the produce, the minister said, will satisfy all our white cement needs.

The president of the republic blessed this project which constitutes yet another brick in the edifice of cooperation between the two fraternal countries, Tunisia and Algeria, based on the treaty of fraternity and good neighborliness. The president urged the implementation of other scheduled joint projects by the two countries and the continuation of efforts to bolster fraternity between the two countries and thus help provide them with the means of complete progress and prosperity.

The Cabinet then heard a report from the minister of national economy on the progress of the Tunisian-Kuwaiti-Chinese project for phosphate fertilizers. He pointed out that this project, which pertains to the construction of a plant in China for the production of phosphate and nitrate fertilizers using Tunisian phosphoric acids, has already been agreed to by the Chinese side during the visit which Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali made to China in October, as mentioned in the minutes of the meetings signed by the Tunisian and Chinese prime ministers. The minister of national economy added that the protocol pertaining to industrial cooperation among the three countries — Tunisia, Kuwait, and China — was signed in Beijing at the beginning of this week.

The minister then spoke of the technical specifications of this project. He said the plant will begin production in 1987 and will use 250,000 tons of Tunisian phosphoric acids, which is equal to half of our production. He added that greater export opportunities will open up as a result of this project. In addition to contributing 30 percent of the capital and providing the necessary quantities of phosphoric acid, Tunisia will help technically in the preparation of studies and technological options, the supervision of the building of the plant, and the supply of technicians. The minister praised the Tunisian engineers and technicians who succeeded in developing advanced technology in the field of fertilizers.

The minister of tourism and handicrafts then spoke of the results of the 1984 tourist season and the prospects for the 1985 season. He said that the 1984 season was characterized by an 8 percent increase in the number of foreign tourists, as compared to the 1983 season. He said that the number of European tourists increased by 2 percent following the drop it suffered in 1982 and 1983. As to the brother Algerian tourists, they numbered 440,000 in 1984, representing an increase of 184,000 compared to 1983.

The minister then spoke of hotel occupancy per night. He said it remained at the same level as 1983, although it had witnessed a slight drop during the first 6 months of 1984.

As for the estimates for 1984, the minister affirmed that prospects are good and that we can expect an increase in the number of tourists and the number of nights they will spend in our country, as well as an increase in our foreign currency income, between 6 and 8 percent. The minister said that the revival witnessed by the tourist sector during the last 6 months of 1984 is expected to continue during 1985.

At the suggestion of the minister of justice and the minister of family and advancement of women, the Cabinet considered a draft law pertaining to the approval of the agreement banning all forms of discrimination against women, which was approved by the UN General Assembly in its resolution of 18 December 1979.

The president urged the Cabinet to approve the agreement except for those provisions which conflict with our views on the freedom of women and our anxiety to safeguard our march toward female emancipation and to insure its progress on sound bases compatible with the dictates of our national identity. He also advised that reservations be made concerning those provisions in the agreement which are incompatible with Tunisian citizenship laws and family laws. After some deliberation, the Cabinet approved the principle of endorsing the agreement with a number of reservations.

Briefs

Italian Credit Agreement Signed — Tunis, 8 Jan (TAP) — During a ceremony today in Tunis, Mr Ahmed Ben Arfa, secre-

tary of state at the Foreign Ministry in charge of international cooperation, signed a credit agreement with the Italian ambassador to Tunisia, Mr Gianfranco Farinelli. The agreement between the Tunisian and Italian Governments concerns a credit for development amounting to $2.5 allocated by the Tunisian Bank of Economic Development, pursuant to the Italian contribution to the financing of projects in the field of electrical-mechanical industries. [Text] [*Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 8 Jan 85 LD*]

ETHIOPIA

Briefs

Eastern Bloc Union Aid — Aid to help our drought-hit compatriots arrived in Addis Ababa today, sent by trade unions of socialist countries. It consists of 32 tons of food, clothing, material and various utility goods, valued at 1,742,500 bira. This aid breaks down as follows: 14 tons from the Czechoslovak trade unions, 13 tons from the Bulgarian trade unions, and 5 tons from the trade unions of the USSR. It was also disclosed that the Soviet trade unions will also cover the expense of transportation, and that out of the aid about 28 tons is food, while the remaining four tons is clothing, tents, and other material. [Summary][*Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 10 Jan 85 EA*]

KENYA

British Foreign Secretary Arrives for Visit

EA101914 Nairobi KNA in English 1755 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 10 — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived in Nairobi today for a two-day official visit to Kenya.

Speaking to press on arrival at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Sir Howe [as received] said his visit to Kenya will help to underline realities of the commonwealth, one of which is to bring closer relations between member states. He added that this will also serve as an opportunity to cement the already excellent relations existing between Kenya and Britain.

The foreign secretary thanked the Kenya Government for the warm welcome accorded to him and his entourage and expressed the hope that his visit will make his government gain a deeper insight of Kenya's prospects, problems and achievements as far as development programmes are concerned.

Sir Howe, who has already visited Zambia and Zimbabwe, will, while in Kenya, call on President Moi, the vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti.

Sir Howe, who was met on arrival by the Foreign Minister, Mr Elijah Mwangale, assistant Ministers for Foreign Affairs Mr Philip Leakey and Professor Paul Sumbi and the British high commissioner to Kenya, said that it was his third time to be in Kenya.

While in Kenya, the British foreign secretary will be attending two major handover ceremonies, the handing over of one of the five Kenya railways locomotives worth over three million Kenyan pounds which also includes consultancy studies and provision of spare parts and he will also present the new library at Kenyatta University College which has cost the British aid funds KSHS. 20 Million.

Sir Geoffrey Howe was accompanied by his wife, Lady Howe, who will also perform several activities during their visit.

Sir Geoffrey Howe paid a courtesy call on the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, in his office immediately after arriving at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport where they had brief consultations. Present also were both the assistant ministers for Foreign Affairs Messrs Philip Leakey and Professor Sumbi, as well as the British high commissioner to Kenya.

Holds Talks With Mwangale

EA102146 Nairobi KNA in English 1925 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 10 — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, and the visiting British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, held detailed discussions lastiing two hours today. Their talks touched on bilateral matters, international affairs and economic matters.

Briefing the visiting minister on the situation in Eastern Africa, Mr Mwangale told Sir Geoffrey Howe that President Moi conducted protracted talks with his colleagues in Eastern Africa with view to achieving understanding between Kenya and her neighbors. He briefed the visiting minister on the relations between Kenya and Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan, Kenya and Tanzania and Uganda, as well as the economic situation between the former partners of the defunct East African community.

Reviewing the bilateral relations between Kenya and Britain, the two ministers noted that the two countries had long-standing trade and economic ties which have withstood the test of time. In this connection, the ministers agreed to meet from time to review these relations.

On the issue of Namibia, the Kenyan minister reiterated Kenya's policy of not linking Namibia's independence with the presence of and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Sir Geoffrey said that his government wants to see the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 on Namibia.

The two ministers agreed that apartheid is deplorable and should be abolished in order to give all the people of South Africa equal opportunities.

On the situation in Kenya, Mr Mwangale briefed the visitor on the current economic situation in Kenya following the hardships the country went through as a result of the recent drought. He said that Kenyans continue to give full support to President Moi because of his pragmatic approaches to the problems of this country. Kenya is politically stable, Mr Mwangale said, adding that this stability had enabled the country to withstand any economic problems she was going through as a result of the present global recession. The question of Kenyans residing in the United Kingdom was also discussed as well as international issues and other African problems.

The meeting was attended by the two assistant ministers in the ministry, Messrs Philip Leakey and Prof Paul Sumbi, the Permanent Secretary Mr Bethuel A. Kiplagat, Kenya high commissioner in London Mr Ben Kipkulei, Dr Eliud Maluki, senior deputy secretary in the [word indistinct], Dennis Afande, chief of protocol, Mr [name indistinct] of African desk in the ministry and other [word indistinct] Mr Fergusson who is deputy undersecretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs and Mr Appleyard, the principal private secretary to Sir Geoffrey.

Sir Geoffrey renewed his invitation to Mr Mwangale to visit Britain on an official visit for further discussions. The invitation was accepted and will be undertaken at an appropriate time.

SOMALIA

Ministry Spokesman Counters Reports on S. African Base

EA101318 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Information and National Guidance Ministry described the recent remarks from Addis Ababa radio and the BBC saying Somalia is secretly involved in an agreement with South Africa for the establishment of a military base in Kismayu town as nonsensical and baseless. The spokesman added that the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] has never and will never allow foreign powers, be they mighty or small, establish military bases on her territory.

On Somalia's policy toward South Africa, the spokesman said Somalia always calls upon the Pretoria regime to discard its apartheid policy. Once again it calls upon South Africa to allow her people justice and equality and to conduct peaceful and sensible non-exploitative talks with them in order to attain a lasting and peaceful solution.

Of the Addis Ababa regimes cheap fabrications, the spokesman said Ethiopia intended to hide from the world its granting military bases to foreign powers, as it has done since time immemorial, this being one of the biggest obstacles to resolving the burning situation in the Horn of Africa and the reason why peace cannot be attained in this region.

On Addis Ababa's crude policies, the spokesman said the Abyssinian regime continues to use force and might to enslave and colonize various nationalities by using wicked ploys to make it difficult for these nationalities to break away from her.

Finally, the spokesman clarified the SDR's readiness to end Africa's conflicts through dialogue and peaceful talks free from foreign exploitation.

TANZANIA

Briefs

More Cholera Deaths — Lindi — Two more people died of cholera in Lindi between 6 and 9 January, bringing the number of people who have died of cholera since December to 51. The regional medical officer, Dr Samuel Mgeni, said that despite these incidents the disease is diminishing. As of this morning the regional hospital in Lindi had only five cholera patients. [Summary] [*Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85 EA*]

CHAD

IMF Delegation Begins Talks on Economy

AB091230 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Ndjamena, Jan 9 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre's embattled two-and-a-half year old government achieved a new respectibility of sorts Tuesday as a team of International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials began talks here on how to restore the country's war-shattered economy.

The five-member team, led by Beninese Michel Fiator, will draft a recovery plan which could lead to an IMF credit and technical aid. They will also make recommendations on cutting the deficit in Chad's balance of payments, which is threatened further this year if the current crop of cotton, the country's main export, is poor. Last year, Chad's 160,000 tonnes put it second to Egypt among African producers. But financial sources here said it was hard to see how the IMF's usual call for increased tax receipts could be answered in a country where annual per capita income was only 64 dollars.

GABON

Dos Santos Message Delivered to President Bongo

MB091609 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent a message to Omar Bongo, his Gabonese counterpart. The message was handed to him in Libreville yesterday by Deputy Minister of External Relations Venancio de Moura.

In Libreville, Venancio de Moura is heading an Angolan delegation at the Afro-American conference, which has been taking place there since 7 January and is due to end tomorrow. At the opening session, the Gabonese head of state, who presided over the conference proceedings, spoke of peace on the African Continent and pointed out that only the application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435/78 would bring about a climate of security in southern Africa.

Senegambian Cabinet Reshuffle Announced 10 Jan

AB102220 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Act on the reshuffle of the Ministerial Council of the Confederation of Senegambia issued on 10 January — read by announcer]

[Text] The president of the Confederation of Senegabia, in view of the pact between the Republic of Gambia and the Republic of Senegal on the creation of the Confederation of Senegambia, signed in Dakar on 17 December 1984, notably concerning (?Article 8); in view of the protocol between the Republic of Gambia and the Republic of Senegal concerning the institution of the Confederation of Senegambia signed in Banjul on 2 July 1982, notably Articles 2 and 14; in view of Act No 4 of 25 October 1982 concerning the formation of the Council of Ministers of the Confederation of Senegambia and nomination of its members; in view of Act No 8 of 5 April 1983 concerning the reshuffle of the Council of Ministers of the Confederation of Senegambia; in view of Act No 34 of 10 October 1984 concerning the reshuffle of the Council of Ministers of the Confederation of Senegambia; in view of concurrent opinion of the vice president of the confederation, decides:

Article 1: The duties of Mr Muhamadu Mane, as the confederal minister of economic affairs, have been terminated;

Article 2: Abdoulaye Ndjoe has been nominated the confederal minister of economic affairs;

Article 3: As a result, the list of the confederal ministers is as follows:

Confederal minister for foreign affairs:
Ibrahima Fall
Confederal deputy minister to the confederal minister of foreign affairs:
Lamine Kiti Jabang
Confederal minister of defense:
Medoune Fall
Confederal minister of security:
Ibrahima Wone
Confederal minister of finance:
Sherif Ceesay
Confederal minister of economic affairs:
Abdoulaye Ndjoe
Confederal deputy minister to the confederal minister of security:
Ali al-Badji
Confederal minister of transport:
Robert Sagna
Confederal minister of information and telecommunications:
Djibo Ka

Article 4: The present act will be published in the official gazette of the Confederation.

BURKINA

Source Says 4-Nation Meeting Ends in 'Failure'

AB101355 Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 10 Jan (AFP) — The first informal meeting held in Ouagadougou last Monday and Tuesday among the foreign ministers of Benin, Burkina, Ghana, and Libya seems to have ended in failure, it was learned in the Burkinabe capital from a source close to the conference.

The four countries participating in the conference, which are linked by bilateral agreements, had sought to attempt to promote their cooperation in an informal framework. But, right from the opening discussions scheduled to touch on "political, economic, and military cooperation as well as on security," Libya's partners strongly criticized the insufficient economic aid given by Tripoli, described as "smaller than promised," as well as "its working methods," the same source indicated. They notably criticized Libya's concept of foreign policy which rules out "any say" by its partners.

The discussions were therefore "tense, in spite of appeasing official statements," and some participants even left the conference room, thus making it impossible to stage a closing ceremony and to issue "a final communique," the same source indicated.

It is not known whether the participants have agreed to meet again in order to overcome this failure, as Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Turayki would like, having told AFP yesterday that he would like (?such contacts to take place) as often as possible.

Observers note that the failure of this first meeting constitutes an important turning point in relations between some African countries and Libya — relations which, until now, these countries have unanimously described as particularly promising.

GHANA

France Pledges $18 Million for Priority Projects

AB102100 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] As a result of bilateral talks between Ghana and France in Paris last year, France has pledged to Ghana $18 million to start work on priority projects included in the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] economic recovery program. This was disclosed by the French ambassador to Ghana, Mr Patrick O'Cornesse, when he called on Mr Justice Annan, member of the PNDC and chairman of the National Economic Commission, in Accra today.

He said French missions are in the country for talks with the Ghana Government and agreements to this effect will be signed soon. He disclosed that before the Paris meeting, a report on the meaningful political determination of the PNDC to salvage Ghana's economy was made to the French Government. He was happy it has achieved good results and hoped it would meet the expectations of all Ghanaians. He also hoped the year 1985 would see some achievements of the PNDC's goals. Mr O'Cornesse noted that France has been making efforts to improve East-West relations in Africa.

On the Chad situation, he said the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country will encourage different Chadian groups to come together to solve their problems.

Mr Justice Annan described the French pledge as a very good thing for the future. He said Ghana has made real progress as a result of the healthy platform created at the Paris conference. He called on the superpowers to see Africa as one continent. He also asked France to support the call to grant debt relief to Third World countries.

19,000 Cocoa Board Employees To Be Retired

AB101750 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Accra, January 10 (AFP) — Over 19,000 employees of the Ghana Cocoa Board are to be retired just as soon as funds are available to pay for their benefits and entitlements, board official Colonel Winfred Mensah-Woode hinted yesterday. He said the rationale behind the exercise, which would cost about two billion cedis (40 million dollars), is to eliminate waste in the system and to ensure increased productivity.

Col Mensah-Woode said those affected would be phased out over four years. The restructuring exercise affects workers of five divisions of the board, which employs some 59,000 workers. He said four other divisions would be tackled later.

Another board official, Flight-Lieutenant Joe Atiemo, said the exercise would be extended to other government bodies in light of the weakness of the country's economy. About 400 employees of posts and telecommunications corporation accused of various malpractices were last month dismissed under a restructuring exercise.

IVORY COAST

'Sharp' Cutback of Foreign Experts 'Soon'

AB101730 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Abidjan, Jan 10 (AFP) — The Ivory Coast Government is soon to announce a sharp cut-back in the number of foreign — mainly French — experts it employs, with one top official saying that no less than 90 per cent of the expatriates would have left by 1986. The West African country, a former French colony, currently employs 650 privately-recruited foreign experts whose contracts formally expired on December of last year.

The government, which is under pressure both to cut back on expenses and promote employment of Ivorians, will now have to state how many of the foreigners it intends to retain during the coming year. Civil Service Minister Jean-Jacques Bechio said in a recent radio interview that 90 per cent of the experts, who are employed in government ministries and state enterprises, would leave by 1986. "Some experts think they are irreplaceable whereas they are often little more than advisers or simple bureaucrats," he said.

The experts were employed to fulfill specific tasks and were not intended to stay permanently, he explained. Most of those retained after 1985 will be computer experts and engineers. The experts are recruited either through consultancy firms or directly and are considerably more expensive than the technical assistants or "cooperants" supplied through a long-standing French Government programme. Some 1,000 "cooperants," mostly teachers, are also due to leave in 1984-85, reducing the total number to 2,200 — just over half the figure five years ago.

Ivory Coast's financial problems, which led to a re-scheduling of its medium-term external debt last year, and growing unemployment among educated young Ivorians have accelerated the phasing-out of both privately-recruited and government-sponsored foreign experts. The Ivory Coast has to pay 80 per cent of the bill for the technical assistants sent by the French Government, estimated at over 100 million dollars per year. It is still unclear whether there is a sufficient number of qualified and experienced Ivorians willing to replace the foreign experts — at much lower salaries, which do not compete with those in the private sector.

The Ivory Coast has relied heavily on French and other foreign experts in achieving rapid economic development since independence in 1960. Although the large French expatriate community has declined recently, it still numbers some 40,000. This is several times greater than the French community in Ivory Coast at independence.

LIBERIA

New Regulation Introduced for Meeting With Doe

AB110922 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] A new regulation for ministers of government, managing directors, members of the Interim National Assembly, and other top government officials wishing to see the head of state has been announced. An announcement from the Executive Mansion yesterday said those wishing to see the head of state should make their desire known through the minister of state, (?who will arrange that) meeting. Such arrangement, the announcement said, will provide adequate time to plan head of state Doe's schedule.

The only exceptions, according to the minister of state, are urgent cases or when the head of state wishes to see an official.

UPP Secretary General To Join Doe's NDPL

AB101220 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The secretary general of the proposed United People's Party, UPP, Mr Oscar Daniel Quiah, has declared his intention to join forces with the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL. [passage indistinct]

He said he sees the move as one that will contribute to making the NDPL a party dedicated to the prosperity of democracy as respected in its (?platform). Mr Quiah further explained that he is taking the decision not for any political gains, but solely for the sake of peace, unity, and stability in the country.

New National Assembly Member Appointed

AB110915 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has appointed Mr Henry Gotha of Nimba County as a member of the Interim National Assembly. According to an Executive Mansion release issued yesterday, which is quoted by LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY], Mr Gotha replaces Mr Joseph V. Tubman, a former People's Redemption Council member who was serving on the assembly.

NIGERIA

U.S. UNESCO Withdrawal Attributed to Soviet Strength

AB101712 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] A Nigerian communication expert, Dr Ola Balogun, said the recent U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO is motivated by the apparent Soviet strength in the organization. Dr Balogun, who was speaking to newsmen in Lagos, accused the United States of seeing UNESCO in terms of the East-West relations. He said the withdrawal could not have been motivated by the need for administrative reform. Dr Balogun noted that if UNESCO had a faulty structure, members should have the creative responsibility for those shortcomings and should work to overcome them. He said the United States was lobbying her allies to pull out from UNESCO.

The United States withdrew from UNESCO last December because she felt that sufficient reforms had not been made in the organization.

Papers Comment On Kennedy, Jackson Visits

AB111016 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* and the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* discuss the significance of the visit of Senator Edward Kennedy of the United States to South Africa. The papers commend him for strongly condemning the obnoxious racial system of apartheid South Africa. They advise Mr Kennedy to ensure that he persuades the Reagan Administration to review his investment in South Africa. The *OBSERVER* believes that it is only the American multinational companies that can pressurize the South African regime to end its inhuman activities. Finally, the *CHRONICLE* and the *OBSERVER* appeal to the American senator to translate his words into actions.

The *NIGERIAN VOICE* and the *DAILY TIMES* deliberate on the reported visit by the American civil rights crusader, Reverend Jesse Jackson, to fugitive Umaru Dikko in London. The papers jointly condemn the visit. The *TIDE* [as heard] says the visit is capable of renewing Dikko's request for an American visa which was turned down last year. The paper appeals to the Reagan Administration to cooperate with Nigeria on the Dikko affair and reject any application for a visa. In its contribution, the *TIMES* points out that Reverend Jackson's action is not in the best interests of Nigeria. It describes the Dikko issue as sensitive. The *TIMES* calls on the civil rights leader to exercise restraint.

Central Bank Issues Credit Rules for Fiscal 1985

AB101718 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Central Bank has issued new guidelines to banks in the country for this fiscal year. In a policy circular released in Lagos, the Central Bank directed that the aggregate loans and advances of each commercial bank should not rise by more than 7 percent over the outstanding loans as of the end of last year. The directive also affects merchant banks in the country. It, however, said that small banks with loans and advances not exceeding 100 million naira as of the end of last year were allowed to expand their credit by up to 10 percent above the outstanding level of credits or 15 percent of their total deposit liabilities. The Central Bank explained that the ceilings excluded loans granted for the purchase of shares by Nigerians under the indigenization scheme and those for buying motor cars by workers in both the public and private sectors. Also to be excluded are loan facilities granted for agriculture and residential building construction. On sectorial distribution of loans and advances by banks, the Central Bank announced that the share of agriculture in commercial bank loans have been raised from 10 to 12 percent. This is to facilitate the increased output expected from the sector. However, the share of the manufacturing sector has been reduced from 46 to 45 percent and that of services from 12 to 11 percent in recognition of underutilization of plants due to shortage of imported inputs in the two sectors. It said that penalties would be meted out to banks that fail to comply with the guidelines.

ANGOLA

SADCC Executive Secretary Arrives for Talks

MB110601 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Simba Makoni, executive secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], who arrived in Luanda yesterday, has had working meetings this morning with the minister of external trade and the state secretary for cooperation. These meetings are the first in a series of meetings to discuss matters relating to energy, agriculture, transportation, and industry. Simba Makoni will meet with the respective ministers.

The main objective of the SADCC executive secretary's visit to Luanda is the opening of the offices of the technical and administrative branch of that regional organization. The opening ceremony will be held on Saturday at 1100. Tomorrow, Simba Makoni will hold a press conference to be held at 1500 at the Anibal de Melo press center.

Angola will benefit from the cooperation with SADCC in the energy field.

Briefs

New Envoy to FRG — Comrade Luis de Almeida, newly appointed ambassador from the People's Republic of Angola, presented his credentials to the FRG president in Bonn yesterday. [Summary] [*Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jan 85 MB*]

BOTSWANA

BDF Force Fires At, Halts 10 'Europeans' in Cars

MB101706 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The deputy commander of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF], Brigadier Sereste Khama Ian Khama, has disclosed that a BDF patrol shot at the tires of two vehicles carrying 10 Europeans parked at a spot where some explosives had been discovered hidden earlier. The incident occured in the early hours of Wednesday morning about 5 km from Broadhurst in Gaborone. However, Brig Khama said that it was later discovered that the Europeans had nothing to do with the hidden explosives.

The deputy chief told the BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY that at about 0015 on Wednesday morning, the two vehicles, a BMW and a Peugeot, approached a hillock where the explosives had been discovered and parked there. When approached by members of the BDF patrol, the men attempted to drive off, ignoring an order to stop. One of BDF man then fired at the tires of one of the vehicles and it stopped. Asked what they were doing at that spot at that time of the day, the men replied that they were there for a chat. The men were later handed over to the police who refused to disclose their nationalities.

Briefs

USSR Embassy Official Dies — Gaborone, 28 Dec — The body of Mr Georgiy Sofin, an official of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic's Embassy here, was to be flown home to the USSR today, according to an embassy official. Mr Sofin died on Christmas Eve on arrival at Princess Marina Hospital following a road accident in which his car collided with another at the junction of Independence Avenue and North Ring Road on Monday, police said. [Excerpt] [*Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 28 Dec 84 MB*]

MOZAMBIQUE

China Gives 3,000 Tons of Corn for Drought Aid

MB101934 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] China today officially handed over 3,000 tons of corn for drought victims in central Mozambique. At the ceremony in Maputo, Chinese Ambassador Wang Hao said President Samora Machel's visit to China last year had strengthened relations between the two countries. The ambassador said groups of Chinese investigators will begin arriving in Mozambique soon to begin studying possibilities for cooperation in agriculture, industry, textiles and shipping. Mozambique was represented at the ceremony by Internal Trade Minister Aranda da Silva.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Radio Discusses Howe Visit, Linkage Issue

MB102020 Lusaka Voice of Namibia in English 1830 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Britain and the Linkage Issue"]

[Text] The British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, is presently visiting southern Africa. He has been to Zimbabwe, and is today conferring with the Zambian Government officials in Lusaka. The visit to this region by the British official was rumored in some circles [words indistinct] among other things, the Namibian independence issue in common.

Whether this is true or only mere speculation to promote Britain's own selfish interests in the southern African region remains to be seen. But while in Zimbabwe, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that his country rejected the linkage theory, and that Britain's aim was to see UN Security Council Resolution 435 implemented as soon as possible. He added, and we quote him: We do not accept that Namibia's independence should be linked to an agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola, or to any other issue. Such a linkage forms no part of the UN plan.

At the same time, he added, however, that there should be, as he put it, an arrangement over the Cuban issue which South Africa was prepared to accept. What the British foreign and commonwealth secretary meant here is confusing, for it appears that there is a contradiction in his statement. We hope that by now even the most conservative elements in the United Kingdom, such as Sir Geoffrey Howe himself, know too well that the racists in Pretoria are, and would not be prepared, to accept anything except what they think is in their own interests. They only want to maintain the status quo in Namibia and nothing else.

We want to remind the British Government, which Sir Geoffrey Howe is representing here, that what Pretoria needs is to be told in no uncertain terms southern Africa will not be the same again. And that stand is [word indistinct]. The sooner that happens in this troubled region the better. It is common knowledge, however, that nobody expects the Western countries like Great Britain or the United States to push racist South Africa to change its attitude and bring about change in this arena, simply because of their strong economic, political, and cultural ties with the apartheid republic.

However, it is also in Britain's own interests to exert more pressure on the Botha regime to see sense when it comes to the Namibian independence issue in particular and southern Africa in general. If Britain does think there is a linkage and wants to justify the U.S. and South African demands, then we see no reason why Sir Geoffrey is involving himself in the independence question of Namibia. We hope that Britain should join the majority of the international community in rejecting and condemning this irrelevant, unacceptable, and unrealistic demand.

We also hope that, as the closest partner of racist South Africa, Britain would play a major role in resolving the thorny issues in this region, to safeguard her own interests, and that of her allies in the Western Hemisphere.

The linkage issue had been rejected [word indistinct] and should be dead and buried by now. Only those who do not want to face reality, like the British, could cling to it. Perhaps once more it is of great significance to remind Sir Geoffrey right here on the spot about the message of the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the secretary general of the United Nations. The Angolan leader, on 20 November 1984, [word indistinct] made it clear regarding the Cuban withdrawal from his country. We wish that the British Government take note of this.

Our message therefore, to Sir Geoffrey Howe, before he leaves for Kenya, is: If your country is still clinging to the linkage issue, you must then rest assured that you are an enemy of the African people. You are not welcome, even in your former colonies. Another message you have to carry to your majesty in Britain, and to the Americans as well, is that: To speak about the linkage in 1985 is tantamount to insulting and neglecting the African people, and overlooking their legitimate rights to freedom and national independence.

SOUTH AFRICA

R.F. Botha, PFP Comment on Kennedy Statements

MB101954 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The visiting American politician, Senator Edward Kennedy, says he opposes injustice in his own country, wherever it occurs, but this does not mean that he will be blind to injustice in South Africa, the Soviet Union, or anywhere else in the world.

Mr Kennedy was reacting to a statement by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that it was high time that Mr Kennedy paid more attention to the alarming increase in poverty and famine in the rest of Africa, and to the difference in living standards between black and white Americans. He said the disparities between black and white Americans were between people with equal political rights, and that they were barely a fraction of the disparties in South African society. Senator Kennedy said Mr Botha should direct his statement about the differences between the living standards of black and white Americans to the American ambassador to South Africa, who in turn would relay to Washington the South African Government's dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration's drastic cuts in programs for the poor.

In his reaction to Senator Kennedy's latest statement, Mr Botha said if the insulting and insignificant parts of the senator's statement were ignored, there was little left that deserved reply. Mr Botha said that as far as some of the unfounded statements Senator Kennedy made during their talks on Monday were concerned, a letter written by him would be handed to the senator before he returns to the United States.

Referring to his meeting with the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, in Durban, Senator Kennedy said that he had been interested in hearing the chief minister's views. Their discussions, however, had failed to make any convincing case that the homelands policy and any cooperation with that policy would lead to full and meaningful political participation by all South Africans in the life of the country.

A Progressive Federal Party spokesman, Mr Horace van Rensburg, says Senator Kennedy had brought liberalism into disrepute. Speaking in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Mr van Rensburg said the American visitor had also aggravated tension between the races and acted irresponsibly with regard to disinvestment in South Africa.

Tambo Address on ANC's 73d Anniversary
MB091730 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Address by ANC President Oliver Tambo on 73d anniversary of founding of the ANC; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Compatriots: A new year has begun, bringing with it fresh hopes and challenges. I am sure that I express our collective conviction when I say that during this decade, each year has brought us closer to our cherished goal — the total liberation of our country. The bells that rang in the new year were for us a call to battle, summoning us to ever greater involvement and persistence in the struggle for democratic change. We can and will meet the new challenges successfully. The confidence with which we make this bold asertion is based on our unflinching commitment to fight with all our might, making all the necessary sacrifices, until victory is ours.

Compatriots, today, 8 January 1985, we celebrate 73 years of the ANC. As has been the practice in the past, the national executive committee of the ANC addresses an annual message to you on this, our national day. To do so is both a duty and a privilege. It is a duty because history has entrusted us with the destiny of our country. To do that, we must together render [words indistinct] to the allies and (?many) supporters of our struggle, and to history itself, an account of our stewardship over the past 12 months. We must together analyze and learn from our experience on the battle front during this period, and use our conclusions to chart the way forward to victory, to carve out the path to our historically determined destination.

To address you, compatriots, on 8 January 1985, is a privilege, for we are addressing a fighting people, who during a particularly ferocious offensive by the enemy have accumulated a record of resistance and struggle worthy of our great heroes and martyrs, a people who not only have the resillience that defies defeat, but also the capacity to rise to the challenges of the hour and move on to the offensive, a people with a glorious future to fight for, a tough and brutal enemy to face, an assured and epoch-making victory to win.

It is 5 years since we rallied our people around the demands of the Freedom Charter, during 1980, the year of the charter. This year, as we mark the 30th anniversary of this historic document, we can with confidence say that in the struggle, millions of us have reaffirmed that the Freedom Charter constitutes embodiment of our deepest aspirations, and the blueprint for a new South Africa.

1984 saw us take bold steps forward on the road to freedom. The path we have traversed was fraught with numerous dangers and (?hardships), but despite these, it is clear at the end of 1984, the year of the women, that we have succeeded in shifting the balance of power within our country in favor of the forces fighting for national liberation, social justice, and genuine peace in southern Africa. Through persistent collective labor and dedication, we have made significant progress in forging a mighty people's movement against the racist monstrosity. As we said last year, it is in the attack that that the victory is to be found. By attacking, we defeated the efforts of the racist regime to mobilize the Indian and Colored — or so-called Colored — sections of the black population, into acceptance of the apartheid Constitution. By our refusal to be bullied into acceptance of the enemy's constitutional schemes, we reaffirmed our determination to defend the unity of the black people, in pursuit of a common victory against a common enemy.

We were asserting the truth that freedom is indivisible, that freedom for some is freedom for none, and hence, that no section of the black people can be free while another is oppressed. The defeat of the enemy's plans in August expressed our common assertion that apartheid cannot be reformed. By boycotting the apartheid elections, we denounced Botha's reform program as a sham. These victories were of great importance for the further advance of our struggle. They served to raise the degree of isolation of the oppressive regime, and strenghtened the ranks of the forces committed to the victor of the democratic revolution in our country. They confirmed our commitment to the revolutionary perspective of the seizure of power by the people, and the building of a new society in a united, democratic, and nonracial South Africa.

[Words indistinct] by attacking, we frustrated the enemy's attempts to contain the militant democratic trade union movement, and transform it into a tame and timid shadow that accords with the regime's wishes. This increases fears that the white minority regime has of the power of the organized black workers of our country. That is why, during this past year, as at other times in the past, it has imprisoned, banned, banished, and even assassinated leaders and activists of the democratic trade union movement.

We take this opportunity to salute the workers of our country who, in the teeth of the most vicious racist persecution, have sustained and catalyzed the spirit of militant democratic trade unionism, such as is embodied in the policy and program of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, SACTU. During 1984, in addition to the magnificent shop-floor struggles waged by the workers, we were inspired by the united action taken by black and white workers, and their various unions, in their confrontation with Highveld Steel. Again, in October, for the first time in 38 years, black mine workers embarked on a coordinated national offensive in this most sensitive sector of the South African economy.

The lessons from the victories we have scored and the advances we have made are that in future our objective must be that wherever a struggle erupts, be it in a mine or factory, a farm, or a building site, a shop or a service center, we must emerge from such struggles with stronger workers organizations, a far (?greater spiritual) consciousness, and a greater determination to fight on as a united force, whatever the cost to ourselves as individuals.

The organized workers formed the core of the historic [words indistinct] to paralyze industry and commerce [words indistinct]. In an unprecedented move, the organizations of the leading capitalists drew the attention of the ruling group to the fact that the continued use of its old methods of repression would only serve to inspire the workers to intensify their [words indistinct].

During this massive struggle, we achieved a level of united action among all sections of the oppressed and democratic forces as a whole, which must serve as a basis for the future escalation of the united people's struggle for the victory of the national democratic revolution. We warmly salute all the workers and trade unionists who, in action, affirmed the correctness of the perspective we put forward last year, that the offensive of the working class is and must be an integral part of the national liberation struggle.

Compatriots, the student and working youth of our country have once more confirmed their place in our hearts as the pride of our nation. These relentless fighters for a South Africa that we can proudly call our own have throughout this past year swelled the ranks of the mass movement by joining the struggling hundreds of thousands. Despite the campaign of murder and terror unleashed by racists against them, including the very young, they have stood firm in their demands, they have refused to break the ranks of the struggling masses. In saluting our students and working youth, we can only say that they have earned for themselves the honor of being called young lions.

Through their actions, supported and reinforced by the workers and the parents, they have forced the apartheid regime to give ground on many issues. To build on these advances, we must ensure that the education charter becomes a common platform of teachers, parents, and students in the mass struggle for a democratic system of education. A special responsibility devolves on our youth during 1985. By its decision to observe the international year of the youth, the racist regime has thrown down the gauntlet to the youth of our country.

Among the numerous crimes this regime has committed, and continues to commit, against our people, some of its most heinous have been specifically against our youth and children. On the shoulders of the apartheid regime rests such crimes as the scandalously high infant mortality rate among black children, the death and deformation of our young as a result of malnutrition, the stunting of their growth through the use of child labor, the warping of their intellectual development through bantu education.

South Africa is littered with the graves of young patriots who were massacred by the apartheid regime in 1976 and in the subsequent years. This selfsame regime which bears responsbility for these crimes, has with great impudence decided to observe the international year of the youth, whose motto is, incidentally, participation, development, and peace.

We call upon the youth to take this year as their own, and to use it as a means to advance our own perspectives of youth participation in society in development and [words indistinct] society which will defend and promote the genuine interests of our youth.

Compatriots, we designated 1984 as the year of the women, with the express purpose of concentrating our efforts on the mobilization of our womenfolk as active participants in the struggle waged by our national liberation movement. In response to our call, women organized and [words indistinct] people's power has been commendable. New democratic women's organizations have emerged, greater numbers of our womenfolk have been drawn into struggle. We observed historic days like the 30th anniversary of the Federation of South African Women at impressive rallies. National Women's Day on 9 August was turned into a week of campaigning against the fraudulent Colored and Indian parliamentary elections. In this manner, our womenfolk further promoted the unity of all the oppressied and democratic forces, transcending the barriers of race and color, sex and creed.

Intensive grass-roots mobilization of women as equal participants in the overall national struggle has laid a basis for the creation of a national women's organization, which could be founded on the principles contained in the historic women's charter. Our women were active in all the battles which confronted our communities during the year. In many of these, as in Sebokeng, they fought in the front ranks. As parents, mothers, and workers, they stood firmly behind their menfolk and children against forced removals, starvation wages, increased rents and taxes, inferior education and health services, demanding full citizenship rights for all our people in unitary nonracial South Africa.

The encouraging response of our women to the call to join Umkhonto we Sizwe, which has resulted in women joining the people's army during the course of the year, has been one of the best ways of observing the year of the women. The action to our appeal by the international community in general, and women's organizations in particular, in practically all the continents of the world, was most outstanding in mobilizing more moral and material support for our cause. This support was crowned by the presentation of the (Eugene Horton) award by the (?WIDM) [expansion unknown] [words indistinct].

We call on our women to build on these impressive achievements. We urge other sections of our people to continue to give their support and concrete assistance to our heroic women, mothers, and sisters, so that they can play their rightful role as cofighters and collaborators of our motherland.

Despite all the achievements we have so far made, we are still faced with the necessity of accomplishing other tasks we have set ourselves, particularly the unity of the democratic trade union movement. 1985 is the 30th anniversary of the founding of the SACTU. During this anniversary year, let us consolidate the gains we have thus far registered. We need to intesify our efforts to form one united democratic trade union federation. No democratic trade union should be excluded from such a federation. The working class of our country has demonstrated its combativeness in the unprecedented number of strikes that took place during the past year. So that this militancy will not be dissipated, we should now strive towards one union for each industry. The organization of the unorganized and the unemployed, and the launching of a massive offensive against the reduction of our [word indistinct]. We should treat the injury done to the 6,500 SASOL [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] workers as an injury to all workers, and to all of us. We must harness the collective strength of the working class not merely to improve the immediate economic conditions of that class, but to bring about democratic change in our country.

The ANC joins those trade unionists who call for greater involvement on the part of the workers and their unions in the struggle for democratic change. 1985 falls on the eve of the centenary of May Day. In recognition of the bonds that link the workers of South Africa with those of other lands, May was marked in a number of industrial centers throughout South Africa during 1984. We call on all our workers to ensure by their actions that May Day is recognized as a paid public holiday. In a unique show of international solidarity, the black mine workers, who are among the lowest paid and most brutally exploited of our workers, dipped into their ever lean pockets and made a modest donation towards the strike (?fund) of the British miners, who are waging a life-and-death struggle to save their jobs. We take this opportunity to commend this exemplary action on the part of our miners.

Compatriots, the dispossession of our people of the land that is theirs remains one of the most burning national grievances. This injustice, this historic crime, has been compounded by the racists' arrogant attempt to deprive the African majority of their inalienable birthright as citizens of their country, South Africa. Millions of our people in the rural areas are brutally exploited as agricultural workers on farms carved out of their ancestral land. Their daily lives are dominated by the dictates of the racist white farmers and agricultural companies, against whom they have absolutely no redress, because they are the least organized and mobilized. The land question must be resolved, if need be, the hard way.

In the meantime, we repeat our call to all our people to give serious attention to the organization and mobilization of our rural masses. Basing ourselves on the needs of the people, taking due account of the appalling conditions of their existence, we must devise suitable organizations and mechanisms to reach our rural masses and provide them with the organizational and political (?means) to defend themselves against exploitation, and help them [word indistinct] their right to the land. As we said last year, we must [words indistinct] from the dispossessor in front of our rural masses, and educate them to understand that this is a task that calls for dedication, determination, and sacrifice.

The solution to the land question is inextricably tied to the struggle against the bantustans, where the puppets, not content to do the dirty work of the Pretoria racists, have taken it upon themselves to impose even greater burdens on our oppressed people. Some of these bantustan puppets have taken firm positions on the side of their masters in Pretoria, and against the oppressed people and their organizations. [Words indistinct] their puppet voices are heard above the din of battle, denouncing the people and defending the people's enemy. While opposing the revolutionary violence of the national liberation movement, they have not hesitated to unleash systematic violence against the fighters for the people's cause. They have banned the trade unions and brutalized trade union activists, they are fanning fratricidal conflict among our people in order to ensure the perpetuation of the apartheid system from which they benefit. Some have gone so far as to ban the United Democratic Front, UDF, and other democratic organizations. This situation can no longer be countenanced. The offensive against the apartheid system must be extended to reach the banstustans and other apartheid institutions in all corners of our country and among all population groups.

The plight of the thousands of our people whose homes are regularly bulldozed to the ground and who are regularly bundled up and transported to distant and inhospitable parts of our country, requires our full attention and concerted action of solidarity. We must elaborate organizational methods and forms of action to halt this crime against our people, and express in concrete terms [words indistinct]. As we have said, we must organize the unemployed into organs of struggle, enabling them to engage in a determined offensive for jobs and adequate unemployment allowances.

Compatriots, comrades, and friends, we have just gone through what was definitely one of the most trying periods in the experience of our movement and struggle. We have survived one of the most lethal attacks on our movement. Our courage and tenacity as a people against the government in 1984 enabled us to withstand a serious enemy onslaught and proceed to launch the biggest offensive that has inspired our allies and friends to greater supportive action and solidarity.

Effectively exploiting unprecedented natural calamity [words indistinct] of colonialism and by using its own puppet forces, the regime sought to impose conditions on the neighboring states, which were intended to paralyze the ANC and cripple the liberation struggle. A plot was jointly hatched between Pretoria, the United States, and some countries of Western Europe, which, in a bid to drive a wedge between ourselves and the rest of the people of southern Africa, sought to coerce their governments to turn against the ANC and the liberation struggle. This plot was equally intended to sow divisions among the Frontline States themselves, and to distance them from the rest of Africa.

At great cost to themselves and to their people, the Frontline States have borne the brunt of overt racist aggression, deliberate acts of economic disruption, and political destabilization. To their great credit, they have stood united and resolute in their commitment to the cause of African freedom and independence, and specifically in their total support for the ANC and SWAPO.

The Kingdom of Lesotho, completely surrounded by racist-controlled territory, has with singular courage and determination persistently rebuffed the aggression, bullying, and blackmail of the Pretoria regime. These countries of our region have now been reinforced in their stand by the decision of the 20th summit meeting of the OAU to give priority attention to the struggle in southern Africa. Under the current chairmanship of President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Frontline States, the OAU is poised to intervene effectively during this current year.

As we stated last year, our struggle consists of four interlinked and mutually reinforcing elements. These are: first, the vanguard role of the underground structures of the ANC; second, the united mass political action of the people; third, the armed offensive spearheaded by Umkhonto we Sizwe; and fourth, the international campaign to isolate the apartheid regime, while winning worldwide moral, political, and material support for the struggle.

With regard to the second of the elements, there can be no doubt that we have registered great successes in raising the united mass action of the people to higher levels. It is equally undeniable that we also achieved new victories as regards the fourth element, namely, the drive to isolate the apartheid regime and to win worldwide moral, political, and material support for our struggle.

In this regard, we should mention a few salient successes. The efforts of the apartheid regime to break out of its isolation have ended in dismal failure. Botha's visit to Europe ended as a severe rebuff for the racists. The new government of New Zealand adopted firm positions against the apartheid system, forcing the Pretoria regime to withdraw its diplomats from that country. Widespread and unprecedented demonstrations in the United States against apartheid and the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement are an accurate barometer of the mounting isolation of the [words indistinct] depth of support for the cause of liberation in South Africa and Namibia.

Likewise, the attempts of the apartheid regime to project itself as reformist have been exposed and condemned by the international community. Accordingly, the UN Security Council has rejected Botha's amended apartheid Constitution as null and void, and of no force or effect. It affirmed the need for majority rule in a united, democratic, nonracial South Africa. And yet, these achievements are not sufficient. We need to intensify our international offensive in the new year, further to isolate the apartheid regime, strengthen our own ties of solidarity with progressive humanity, and thus further complicate the situation of the apartheid regime within our country.

During this past year, comrades, we also took our struggle forward by beginning to carry out another strategic task we have set ourselves. As you recall, last year we said we must begin to use our accumulated strength to destroy the organs of government of the apartheid regime. We have now set out upon this path. We have taken impressive strides towards rendering the country ungovernable. This has not only meant the destruction of the community councils. Our rejection of the apartheid constitution was in its essense a reaffirmation of our rejection of the illegitimate rule of Botha and his clique.

Other struggles, including those around the issue of education, as well as the stays-at-home, [word indistinct] pitted our democratic power against the power of the forces of oppression, racism, and counterrevolution, for the defeat of the latter and its replacement with popular power. In this coming period, we shall need to pursue with even greater vigor the task of reducing the capacity of the colonial apartheid regime to continue its illegal rule of the country. This destruction of the organs of government weakens the regime and is a necessary part of our continuing mass offensive.

The victories we scored during the year have plunged our opponents into an even deeper political crisis. Apart from denying them the chance to expand their social base, they further sharpened the contradictions and conflicts within the ruling group and exposed the bankruptcy and failure of the overall political program of the racists. These are important successes, as they help further to weaken the enemy and shift the balance of power in our favor. Through struggle, we have forced the apartheid regime into a situation of confusion, indecision, and an inability to define for itself any consistent direction of state policy.

This situation has arisen because the efforts of this regime to project itself as a representative of the so-called forces of moderation, through gradual and peaceful reform, have ended in failure. According to this tactical maneuver, the racists sought to present themselves as a reasonable and acceptable alternative to the revolutionary alliance headed by the ANC, on the one hand, and the fascist coalition of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party on the other.

Knocked out of balance by the intensity of our offensive, the white minority regime lurches from side to side, fumbling for an equilibrium it can no longer regain. On one day it pretends to be concerned about the condition of the black majority, and on the next it pledges itself to the maintenance of white minority domination. At the same time, the posturing of this regime has angered large sections of die-hard racists among the whites, who see the maintenance of the apartheid regime as a holy crusade. Moved by their attachment to benefits that accrue to them from the system of the national oppression and the super exploitation of the black majority, the political representatives of this tendency in white politics are challenging the Botha regime for the allegiance of, especially, the Afrikaner population.

The disarray in the enemy camp has compelled some to examine the fundamental premises of the entire system of racial oppression. This realization has begun to dawn on some of Botha's own supporters, that no solutions to the problems confronting our country are possible without the participation of the black and democratic majority and the leaders of this majority. There are yet others from among our white countrymen who, more farsighted than others, have decided to break with the system that is so patently criminal. These have joined the democratic movement. We are confident that the numbers of such white compatriots will grow as an integral part of the forces of liberation, which are destined to defeat the apartheid regime and liquidate the criminal system it upholds.

In order to hasten the advent of that day, we must give the enemy no respite, no time to regroup and recover lost ground. It requires that we must stay on the attack. Compatriots, we are entering the second half of the 1980's. When we cast our minds back to the year of the charter, (?1980), and the subsequent years, the one feature that stands out is the ever expanding and visible role of the masses of our people in the making of this history. As we enter this second half of the decade of liberation, it is necessary that we examine not only our striking power, but, even more important, it is necessary that we examine the direction in which to strike and how to deliver the blow. In particular, we need to ask the question: At what pace, how fast, are we advancing towards the conquest of power? The pace of our forward march depends on our success or failure to strengthen the first and the third of the four interlinked elements we have referred to, namely, the all-round activity of the underground structures of the ANC, and the armed offensive spearheaded by Umkhonto we Sizwe.

With regard to these two decisive elements in our revolutionary struggle, we should neither dramatize our shortcomings nor blind ourselves to the reality that we have not advanced on these two fronts at a pace corresponding to our advance on the other two. To move forward to victory with the greatest speed, we must pay particular attention this year to the task of building a strong underground presence of well-organized revolutionary cadres, drawn from the fighting masses and integrated among them. Such a body of cadres constitutes the dynamizing factor in our situation, a force capable of bringing together the various strands of our struggle and assisting in the further development and consolidation of all our political and military combat forces into a mighty army of liberation. The call we are making to all the democratic and patriotic forces of our country is that this year we must all take it as our special task to strengthen and reinforce our vanguard organization, the ANC.

Already, we have made great strides in this regard, and yet the imperatives of our struggle demand that we do not any longer postpone execution of the task we elaborated last year, namely, to strengthen and expand the underground structures of the ANC, ensuring the active presence of our movement everywhere in the country. Who are these revolutionary cadres about whom we speak? Where are they? They are not special people. It is we, men and women, young and old, black and white, who are involved in daily struggles, making sacrifices in pursuit of the people's cause. It is we, the workers in the factories, mines, the farms, the commercial establishments, and offices of various kinds. We who work in health and educational services, as well as those of us occupied within the residential area.

The distinctive feature of the revolutionary cadre is a high level of discipline, dedication, and courage in carrying out the tasks assigned by the movement. Such cadres are guided by our goal of a united, nonracial, and democratic South Africa. They fight for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all other leaders and political prisoners. They accept that our part of victory lies in a combination of the all-round activity of the ANC, united mass political action, armed struggle, and international solidarity and support.

Dear compatriots, in the 25 years since the illegitimate ruling regime in our country proscribed the representative and leader of our people, the ANC, the apartheid regime banned the ANC exactly because it wanted to remove from our midst this dynamizing factor in our struggle. Judging by the fact that we have nevertheless defeated its efforts to destroy our mother body, this regime has now made mere membership in the ANC a treasonable offense. However, through our relentless, daring, and death-defying actions, we have compelled the enemy to admit that, as before, the ANC is central to the solution of the South African problem. We must build on this achievement to ensure that in this second half of the decade of liberation, the ANC emerges more powerful than it has ever been.

We further charge the ANC and all other patriots to continue to shift our posture to the offensive and, as we said last year, to cultivate the spirit of rebellion and the frame of mind which puts the politics of revolutionary change to the fore. Programs of action that we plan and carry out should result in the initiative passing further into our hands. Our mass democratic and revolutionary movement should emerge ever more forcefully as the alternative power in our country. Through struggle and sacrifice, we have planted the seeds of people's power in our country, that is, a wall raised by all the people against the white minority regime. One of our central tasks in the coming period is to transform the potential we have created into the reality of people's war.

Guided by this perspective, we must build up the mass combat forces that are training themselves in mass political action for (?sharper) battles, and for the forcible overthrow of the racist regime. The mass combat forces of our revolution are the same political forces that are, and have been, engaged in the popular offensive. These death-defying patriots must now become part of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the vital, cutting edge of our onslaught.

It is in this way that we will ensure that the people's army deepens its roots and grows inextricably among the popular masses. It is in this way that we will ensure that it grows in size, in the spread and quality of its operations, and in the weight of every blow it delivers. In the cause of our mass offensive, we have from time to time and with increased frequency created the situation in various localities so that the democratic forces challenged the apartheid authorities for control of these areas, emerging as the alternative power.

With regard to the perspective of people's war, this means that we force the conditions for us to transform these areas into mass revolutionary bases, from which Umkhonto we Sizwe must grow as an army of the people. In all the struggles that we waged in the past years, regardless of how peaceful they were, the enemy confronted us with its armed might. In Sebokeng and other areas, the apartheid regime deployed thousands of regular troops in an attempt to crush the people's resistance. At such moments, compatriots, who among us did not feel the urgent need for us to talk to the enemy in the language he understands best? Who has not seen that we too must take up arms as did our forebearers, as did Bhambatha, Solomon Mahlangu, and as did Clifford Brown only last year?

All we are saying, therefore, fellow combatants, is that we have it within our means to increase our capacity to hit back at the enemy, arms in hand. No one but ourselves will accomplish this task. We must all take it as a priority task to build up a popular armed [words indistinct] armed action [words indistinct] into a people's war by helping to root Umkhonto we Sizwe among the people and actively drawing the masses into the prosecution of peoples. Furthermore, all the oppressed need to emulate the example of the areas where the democratic movement has emerged as the alternative. Wherever we are, we must transform our locality into a (?firm) revolutionary base [words indistinct] democratic power we have accumulated through struggle to defend and advance the interest of the people. We must use our organized mass strength, and, by attacking, consolidate our victorious emergence as the alternative power.

Dear comrades, the cultural workers — artists, writers, musicians, poets, sportsmen, and sportswomen — have the capacities to enrich the overall effort of our people in our quest for national liberation. We urge our cultural workers with the

task of using their craft to give voice, not only to the grievances, but also to the profoundest aspirations of the oppressed and explointed. In our country, a new social and political order is being born. Our artists have to play an ever bigger role as midwives of this glorious future. Let the arts be one of the many means by which we cultivate this spirit of revolt among the broad masses, enhance the striking power of our movement, and inspire the millions of our people to fight for the South Africa we envisage.

That is, the continuing and deepening crisis of the apartheid economy confronts all of us with the task of defeating the efforts of the apartheid state and the [word indistinct] to shift the burdens of this crisis onto our shoulders. This crisis is not of our making. It is a result of the exploitative capitalist system as well as the huge state expenditures to maintain and strengthen the enemy army and police, and to finance the political and administrative structures of the apartheid (?regime). Why then must we finance the commission of a crime against ourselves by paying an ever rising general sales tax, increased food prices, rents, fares, and so on? Why must we continue to lose our jobs, adding to the millions already unemployed, while the apartheid regime and the employers recruit skilled workers, especially from Western Europe? We should better unite in actions to demand food and not guns, jobs for the unemployed, and the diversion of resources to improve the lives of the impoverished masses.

The wealth we create with our labor should not go to enrich a small clique and oil the machinery of apartheid while millions suffer from starvation. In this struggle, we expect the organized workers to play a central role, both to fight off the attack on our living standards and to help bring about the democratic society in which the wealth of our country will become the patrimony of the people.

We salute and pay tribute to the many heroes and heroines of our country who have laid down their lives in our struggle for liberation. We extend our greetings to the leaders and activists of the democratic movement who, despite arrest, detention, and every form of persecution by the enemy, have stood firn and persisted in the common struggle to defeat and destroy the racist regime. Once more, we pledge to our leaders incarcerated on Robbin Island, Pollsmore, and other prisons, that we shall not rest until the course for which they have sacrificed emerges triumphant.

The very fact of the arrest and detention of United Democratic Front and other leaders, some of whom have been charged with treason, emphasizes the continuing importance of the struggle for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners. We take pride in the fact that the international conscience, expressing itself through the Nobel peace committee, has decided to award the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to a black South African, Bishop Desmond Tutu. This is the second instance within 23 years that our people and Africa have been given this honor. Bishop Tutu walks in the steps of our beloved chief, Albert Luthuli.

There is no doubt that this is a tribute to our selfless dedication and our resistance to one of the most cruel and inhuman systems the world has ever known. The award does great credit to the role of our religious community in the struggle for liberation, and should be an inspiration to all of them to get the heresy of apartheid expunged from the statute books and from our lives. It once more emphasizes the importance our people and the rest of the world attach to the contribution the religious leaders and masses of our country must continue to make in the struggle for justice, peace, and life itself.

We greet the fraternal people of Namibia, and especially welcome among the fighting ranks of our sister movement, SWAPO, the new secretary general of SWAPO, Comrade Andima Herman Toivo ja Toivo, and his collegues whom the apartheid regime was forced to release from long terms of imprisonment. Their release and continued involvement in the struggle will bring closer the day of freedom and independence for Namibia. In this regard, we, the people of South Africa, demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African racist troops from Namibia and Angola. We pay tribute to the Frontline States and the Kingdom of Lesotho for their firm and principled actions in defending our right of struggle and upholding the legitimacy and duty of Africa and the world to support our struggle.

We recognize the important contribution made by the OAU and various international organizations, including the United Nations and its agencies, the Nonaligned Movement, the World Peace Council, the Socialist International, to mention but a few. They are largely responsbile for ensuring that apartheid remains a (?dispenser) of world attention as a crime against humanity.

We congratulate our Palestinian brothers and sisters for successfully overcoming attempts to liquidate the Palestinian struggle. We support the call by the PLO for an international conference in futherance of the struggle for a sovereign Palestinian homeland.

We condemn the continuing efforts of the U.S. Administration to destabilize and overthrow the popular government of Nicaragua, and express our firm and militant solidarity with the fraternal people of that heroic country. We express solidarity with the people of Grenada, whose right of self-determination was grossly violated and continues to be circumscribed following the naked aggression by the U.S. Armed Forces.

We salute all people engaged in the struggle for national liberation, especially El Salvador and its people. We express solidarity with all those struggling to defend their sovereignty, including the people of southern Africa, SDAR, the Middle East, Afghanistan, and Cyprus. We welcome the successes of the democratic forces, particularly in Latin America, and are confident that the foothold of the apartheid regime in the American subcontinent will be totally eliminated.

Our people have come to appreciate the value and the consistant solidarity and the growing support for our struggle given by the socialist countries, the Nordic states, and other countries. Our

ties with various governments, political parties, and parliamentary groups in Western Europe and Australia have grown stronger, and we look forward to ever closer relations and greater cooperation with them in the struggle against the apartheid system.

We pay great tribute to the millions of people involved in the ever expanding work within the worldwide anti-apartheid movement. They constitute a solid base of support for our struggle internationally. It is through their daily and sometimes unknown efforts that governments and peoples are kept alive, too, and mobilized in action against the numerous ploys of the South African racist [words indistinct] whitewashed [words indistinct].

In the context, we welcome the momentous campaign undertaken by the people of the United States, which involves legislators, judges, bishops, trade unionists, and other outstanding personalities and government officials, and which is targeted on pressurizing the Reagan administration to reverse its support for the Pretoria racist regime.

We take this opportunity once more to dip our banners in memory of that outstanding friend of our struggling people and movement, the late Indira Gandhi. We are certain that her successor as prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, will continue in her footsteps further to extend much appreciated all-round support to our struggle.

Dear compatriots, rumors eminating from the South African mass media have been circulating about talks between the African National Congress and the Botha regime. There have been no such talks. The organization at this juncture is concerned to improve our capacity to accomplish the tasks we have set for ourselves in the unfolding year. In this respect, we shall, as you know, be holding a national consultative conference this year from which we shall emerge united and doubly strengthened to carry our struggle home.

Fellow countrymen, the strength of any organization lies in the calibre of its individual members and units. In order to advance in keeping with the momentum of our struggle, we must improve the quality and expand the quantity of our membership. We need cadres of unquestionable loyalty, dedication, and understanding of our struggle. In order to achieve such a high standard and spread our nation into a greater onslaught on the enemy and its institutions, we declare this year, 1985, the year of the cadre. Let this year see us take big strides in further strengthening the organized underground structure of the ANC. Let it see greater mass political actions in all the provinces and districts of our country. Let it see us extend people's war to all corners of our land. Let it see the fastest and furthest possible coordinated advance on all fronts towards the goal of people's power. There is no going back. Forward always is our battle cry. The enemy cannot stop us. Our future is in our hands. Forward with the war of the cadre.

ZAMBIA

UK Foreign Secretary Howe Continues Visit

Kaunda Criticizes U.S. Stand

MB101250 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has criticized the United States for using the Namibia independence issue as a pawn in its ideological confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Speaking at a working breakfast he had with British Commonwealth and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at State House today, Dr Kaunda regretted that Washington was delaying Namibia independence for ideological reasons. He said if the American Government feared Soviet influence in southern Africa, the best way to ward off such anxiety is to have UN Resolution 435 on the Namibia independence plan implemented.

He told Sir Geoffrey Howe, who ended a 2-day visit to Zambia, that while Zambia appreciated American concern of the Soviet influence in southern Africa, interests of Namibians should not be sacrificed in the superpowers' ideological confrontation. The president wondered why a country founded on Christian principles should accept the continued deaths of innocent children, women, and men in Namibia because of ideological rivalry with the Soviet Union.

Howe on Cubans, Namibia

MB101828 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has said that, although there was no formal link between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and Namibian independence, the presence of Cubans in that country could not be ignored.

Addressing a news conference at Lusaka International Airport before leaving for Kenya at the end of his visit to Zambia, Sir Geoffrey said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was a political reality which was recognized by his country's practical and realistic policy. He said his country supported the Namibian independence plan under Resolution 435 of the United Nations, but that a practical implementation of this resolution should take the Cuban presence into account.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Calls for Commonwealth Help on RSA Issue

MB101818 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the Commonwealth speakers' and presiding officers has ended in Harare. Speaking at the closing session, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the Commonwealth must assist in the democratization of South Africa. He said the organization must also help to remove the Pretoria troops illegally occupying Namibia, with their abhorent system of apartheid, and eventually let that country attain its overdue independence.

The prime minister said the main political task today is to ensure that democracy flourishes in all Commonwealth countries throughout the world. He stressed that such conferences should foster the conviction that parliament is the guarantor of the rule of law and the guardian of the rights and freedoms of the people.